



*William 3rd
Scot. Fran.
Prince of*

*King of England
and Ireland
Orange &c.*

At Antis succ 30



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A N
Historical Account
OF THE
MEMORABLE ACTIONS
Of the most Glorious Monarch
WILLIAM III.
KING of *England,*
Scotland, France, and Ireland,
Prince of Orange, &c.

Giving a true Relation of all that happened of consequence since his glorious Expedition into *England*, from time to time; as also the happy Arrival of his Royal Consort Queen *Mary*, and their being Proclaimed and Crowned King and Queen of these Realms. The whole containing a Summary from his Birth to this day.

Together with the Names of several of those worthy Persons upon whom he has conferred Honours and places of Trust since his being Proclaimed.

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L I C E N S E D,

April 24:

1689.



THE
PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

THE weight of this illustrious Subject might have required a greater Undertaker, and made me have kept at an awfull distance, whilst the most celebrated Pens of Europe had interwoven and enamell'd the Birth and Rising Glories of so great a Prince, with all the Rhetorical and Heroick Accents and Expressions that are capable of giving Life and Fire to the Minds of Men, and raising their Souls to a bighth capable of knowing the Centre of true Greatness; but with humble submission, not finding any forward in so invaluable an Enterprize, I, though unworthy, have presumed to

THE PREFACE

make this Essay, hoping it will not be taken ill, since this, at least, is the Ground-work, upon which the most aspiring Historian must build, when he consults the Golden Rolls of Fame to raise a Pyramid of lasting Honour to the Memories of the World's undoubted Worthies. In this Book, though small to appearance, you may find things as vast in Extent as Virtue and Valour can enlarge them; and when I tell you it is the Compendium of the Birth and Actions of the Great and Renowned Prince of the House of Orange, with what more especially relates to his Redeeming us from Popery and Slavery, by his generous Expedition, Valour, and Conduct, I might be silent, since the World is sufficiently sensible of what I farther intend; yet that Posterity may not forget so great a Deliverance, it is fit that it should be Recorded till Time is swallowed up in Eternity.

You have, Reader, in this Book an Account

to the READER.

Account of the illustrious Birth of a Prince, born to be the Protector of the true Religion, and the Support (next the Almighty Arm) of Christianity, coming nearest to its primitive Purity, with his Advancement to early Honours, and his memorable Actions from time to time, with the various dangers and hazards to which he has exposed himself, for the Repose of Christendom, but more especially for the securing and promoting the Protestant Religion. You have likewise a Discovery of Popish Cruelties, in the wretched State and Condition of the Protestants in France, under the late Persecution, from which you may gather what we might have expected and suffered, had not this great Prince at so much Cost, hazard of his Person, and indefatigable Labour and Industry, dispell'd with the Rays of his early and glorious Success, the cloudy Tempest that was breaking over our Heads; and to be brief, you have an
Account

The PREFACE, &c.

Account of all that has memorably passed from his Birth to this day, and that more particularly in England, upon the ever-to-be-remembered Occasion of his coming over as our Protector and Deliverer, with the indefatigable Industry he has successfully used to insatuate and defeat the Designs of our Enemies, and the Returns he has found from a sensible and gratefull People, and especially the Wisdom of the Nation Assembled in Parliament, in Proclaiming and Crowning him, together with his Royal Consort, King and Queen of England, &c. with the manner of the performance, and what else can be required to set forth so illustrious an History, the Subject of which may some Angel sound with a golden Trumpet to the utmost Kingdoms of the Earth: which is the Wish of

Your humble Servant,

S. J.

*An Historical Account of
the Life and memorable Acti-
ons of the most Illustrious Wil-
liam Henry, King of Great
Britain, France, and Ireland,
Prince of Orange, &c.*

WHen we undertake to Write
of illustrious Persons, whose
great Actions are sufficiently
known to the World, and whose Ver-
tues and Candour have placed them up-
on a Pinnacle of Fame, it is then that Rhe-
torical Strains, or flattering Applause,
is altogether to be laid aside, as vain
and useless; for true Diamonds require
not the Art to set them off, like Coun-
terfeits, but relying upon their proper
Lustre make their value known, and
shine in a kind of careless Glory; where-
fore considering the Illustrious Subject I
am here to handle, waving elaborate
Circumstances, and Expressions not great-
ly

ly pertinent to History, or Matters of this kind ; my Care and Endeavour shall be to keep to Truth and Fact, and as much as in me lies to give a satisfactory Account of the Birth and glorious Actions of a Prince, whose Fame has travell'd with the Sun.

William Henry, of the Illustrious House of *Nassau*, our present Sovereign, descended from that renowned *German* Family, that has been ever Famous, and to which the *Empire* and all *Christendom* has been so much beholden, Son to *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, by the Royal Princess *Mary*, Daughter to *Charles I.* King of *England*, &c. was Born on the 14th. of *November*, in the year of our Lord, 1650 his Father dying the preceding Month after he had been Married about nine Years, and done Actions worthy of his high Birth, in the Four and Twentieth year of his Age, leaving this hopeful Issue to dispell the Clouds of Sorrow that began to spread themselves over most *European* Courts, upon notice of a Death so unexpected, and a Loss so important.

This great Prince at his Baptism had

for Godfathers the Lords *States* of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Amsterdam*, *Delf*, and *Leyden*, receiving the Name of *William Henry*; and as he increased in years, under the Care of the indulgent Princess, and such as were appointed to attend and wait upon him, he gave early hope of what hath since been sufficiently manifested.

At five years of Age he came to visit his Uncle, King *Charles II.* who then was at *Breda*, preparing for *England*, to take Possession of the Thrones and Kingdoms, so long detained from him; where the King expressed his extraordinary satisfaction to see the Prince his Nephew, and highly welcomed him; and soon after the *Estates General*, having a particular Audience of the King, recommending the firmness and fidelity of that Republick to his Interest, &c. his Majesty in the most obliging Terms replied, *That the Interest, if no other Motives should induce him to it, of two Persons so nearly allied to him, as the Princess Royal his Sister, and the Prince of Orange his Nephew, who live in the Estate as part of it, must unavoidably endear it to him.* However, there were many Reasons of State, which obliged him to make with those Provinces a most

strict Alliance : And now the King's Departure for *England* being at hand, the *Estates General* named Mr. *De Gent*. Deputy of *Guelderland*, *Gueldervagen* of *Holland*, and *Lampfins* of *Zeland*, to wait upon the Queen of *Bohemia*, who was then with the King, and the Duke of *York*, and *Gloucester*, who Lodged in the Extraordinary Ambassador's House, to complement them on the Re-establishment of the King, and the Revolution of the Affairs of *England*; and at the same time Mr. *Renswonde* of *Utrecht*, *Ripperda* of *Hengelo*, of *Overyssel*, together with *Isbrants* of *Groning*, were deputed to the same Office, by the Princess Royal, and the Prince of *Orange*.

The King being treated by the *Estates General* at the *Hague*, he sitting at the middle of the Table-head, had on the Right Hand the Queen of *Bohemia*, on the Left the Princess Royal, and there the Prince was present, a Seat being placed on purpose for him to distinguish his Character, though in his tender years, from Lords of great Rank and Quality, who were present at that splendid Entertainment; and this order was observed whenever he Dined publicly with the King, which he frequently

ly did, as well at the *Hague*, as at other places ; and when the King left the *Hague*, his Highness, accompanied with Prince *William* of *Nassau*, Governour of *Friezeland*, with sundry Nobles and Gentlemen , went before him towards the Ships, on which , together with his Train, he was to embark for *England* ; and when he went on Board he was conducted to the Admiral's Ship by the Queen of *Bohemia*, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of *Orange*, to whom at his Departure he returned most obliging Thanks, and endearing Expressions of Affection, which ended not but with his Life. These were the remarkable Passages (as I may term them) in the Infancy of this great Prince : But it is time to go on to those of his riper years.

A prevailing Faction growing up in the United Provinces, managed by Statesmen that ambitiously strove to engross the Power, and enrich themselves as much as in them lay, to overshadow the Brightness of this Rising Sun, to eclipse the Family that had laid the very Foundation of the *State*, and by which Providence would have it supported, though at the same time *France* pressed them with a prevailing Army.

Amongst those of the Faction, the *De Witts* were very forward, for which, and some underhand Practices against the Person of the Prince, the two Brothers, *John* and *Cornelius*, soon after felt the Rage of the People, who cut them to pieces; however those that remained struggled to keep themselves in Power; and the better to doe it, disbanded their experienced Forces and Officers, putting in their steads the Sons of Burgher-masters, and such others as they supposed would stickle for them against the Interest, of this Rising Prince; however it lasted not, for within a while the French taking more effectually the advantage of this oversight, swept away divers of the Frontier Towns, and entered deep, with great ravagement and devastation, into some of the Provinces, which made the People consider of a General to lead their Forces; whereupon in the beginning of the year 1672. the Prince was invested with the Titles of Captain, and Admiral General of the United Provinces, Honours his Ancestors had a long time meritoriously enjoyed to the extraordinary contentment of the People, by having (next under God) been the chief means of reducing those Provinces from
 Slavery

Slavery into a *State*; when his Highness, Marching at the Head of a few Troups, made good his Post at *Nienkop* against the violent Attacks and Incroachments of the French, and so gallantly ordered Affairs, that he made them retire with loss.

Upon the Ravage the French had made on the Frontiers, the people of the Province of *Holland* grew discontented and displeased with their Magistrates, attributing the Misfortune to their neglect; so that those of *Dort* broke into open Mutiny, demanding to see the Magazines; but being put off, or refused, suspecting some Treachery, they resolved to have the Prince made Stateholder, nor would they by any means be appeased, till he was sent for, and confirmed in that Dignity, which being passed into an Act, great joy ensued amongst the People; and soon after the other Cities and Provinces consented to the like Investment, and his Highness took his Place in the Hall of Audience, with the Ceremonies the Dignity required.

Upon these Proceedings, and his Highness's returning to the Army at *Bodegrove*, the Face of things were changed, and the late drooping Provinces seemed to take new Life and Vigour; the French

were manfully resisted, and the Bishop of *Munster* forced from the Walls of *Groning* by a slender Garison, after the Loss of a great part of his Army; so that now the Prince being very powerfull in the Hearts of the people, the *De Wits* were sacrificed to the popular Fury, for conspiring against him & the Government, for the Burghers and others taking Arms, and breaking in upon them, where *Cornelius* was imprisoned by the Magistrates, and his Brother *John* at that time come to see him, they dragged them thence with great Cries, and after a miserable mis-usage, hung them up by the Heels in the Market-place, and cutting them to pieces, sold their Joints and Flesh by piece-meal, at great Rates, which were carried away by the Buyers in a Triumph of Revenge.

The *De Wits* falling thus from their highth of Honour, *Min Heer Fagel* was made Pentionary with the Prince's approbation; and indeed deservedly, having been the first, when only Pentioner of *Haerlem*, to open peoples Eyes upon the inevitable Ruine that must have attended upon the continuance of the *De Wits* Ministry, and thereupon the Elector of *Brandenburgh* wrote a most obliging Letter

ter to the *States*, to let them know he had received the News of the Prince's Advancement and Settlement in the Honours and Dignities of his Ancestors, and to assure them of his Friendship and good Will; so that the Provinces within themselves being settled, it was thought high time to oppose the Insults of the French; whereupon the Prince marched to dislodge their Out-guards, and came upon them so unexpectedly and with so much terrour as they lay at the Seige of *Utrecht*, that he beat them into their Trenches, and took several Prisoners of Note, which he commended to be kindly used, and sent to *Amsterdam*: And now there being a Rumour that some Attempt was designed against his Highness's Person, by some private means; so far it wrought, that from that time he has been entreated to accept of a Guard for his Person, and although the season was far advanced, he laid Seige to *Woerden*, a considerable Garison, held by the French, to the relief of which the Duke of *Luxemburgh* hasted, and was the first time obliged to retire with considerable loss; but returning with a great Re-inforcement, as the Toown was about to Capitulate, after an obstinate

B 5

Fight,

Fight, and many kill'd on both sides, he put a succour of 300 Men into it, and with considerable Loss retreated. This new recruit encouraging the Garison, and the Prince having lost in the Action Collonel *Suylesteyne* (who bore the fury of the Attack, and fought valiantly, but being over-powered, and refusing Quarter, was killed,) as likewise other brave Men, and now the Weather more incommoding his Army than the Enemy, he thought it convenient to rise from before it, and drew off without any molestation.

After these Proceedings, his Highness held a Council of War, and having given necessary Orders, marched to *Rosendale*, where the General Rendezvous were appointed, and there having mustered an Army to the number of 24000. he took his March towards the Country of *Liege*, and obliged the Count *de Duras* to retire to *Staffemburgh* with the Army he then had under his Command, being desirous, if it might conveniently be, to give him Battel: but understanding that the Count frequently shifted his Quarters, in a kind of a retiring manner, the Prince after investing *Tongeren* with his own and such Spanish Forces as had

had joyned with him; and by that means not being able to draw him to a Battel, he re-passed the *Meuse*, and after some longer attendance to that purpose, he marched to *Maestricht*, and sent a Party of Horse and Foot to take in the Castle of *Valcheren*, which soon surrendred upon discretion; and there they found a considerable Megazine, especially of Forage: And after that his Highness having invested *Charleroy* without success, by reason of the sharpness of the Weather, and taken *Birch*, an important Place, defended by three Captains, and 300. Soldiers, Demolishing the Town, he marched through *Brabant*, and put his Soldiers into Winter Quarters.

During these Transactions, the French in considerable Parties taking the advantage of the hard Frost, marched over the Ice, and made some inconsiderable spoil in the Villages, but upon the approach of his Highness they retired in disorder, with considerable loss; and had the Passes been defended as the *States* directed, most of them had perished in the Waters, by reason of the sudden Thaw that ensued. About this time, to make amends for the mischief the French had done *Coeurverden*, was recovered.

covered a Place of great importance, and from whence the Garison-Soldiers, by their frequent Inroads, had greatly endamaged the Country. And now his Highness industriously laboured to compose home-bred Differences and Discords, which he effected with the same facility that attended all his undertakings, insomuch that all Animosities were laid aside, and every Man apply'd himself to promote the publick good of the Country; and then he proceeded to visit the Fortifications, and give such necessary Orders, as the Juncture of Affairs required.

The Spring advancing, the French King made great preparations against *Holland*, invading them in Person with a powerfull Army, whilst the Prince of *Conde* and Duke of *Luxemburgh* were encamped at *Utrriecht*, expecting Orders to fall into the Country. They had now likewise War with the King of *Great Britain*, with whose powerfull Navy the French joyn'd; which made the the Prince to be very carefull in attending the motion of the French by Land, whilst the *States* prepared to set out their Naval Forces; nor was such a Storm as then threatened the Provinces, to be slightly

slightly regarded; for the French King
 laid Siege to *Maestricht*, with an Army
 of 42000 Horse and Foot, on the 10th.
 of *June*; it being before blocked up by
 the Count *De l'Orge*, with three thou-
 sand Horse: In this place was a Garison
 of about eight or nine hundred Horse,
 and four thousand Foot, Commanded by
 the valiant *Monsieur d'Fariaux*, who de-
 fended the place with much Bravery to
 the last extremity, killing the French a-
 bout 9000 Soldiers, besides Officers,
 and Men of great note; and then at the
 Petition and earnest Intreaty of the In-
 habitants, surrendered upon honourable
 terms, and was soon after, for his Cou-
 rage and prudent Conduct, made, by
 his Highness, Major General of the Ar-
 my: And at this Seige it was that the
 unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth* signali-
 zed his Valour to the highth of Brave-
 ry; by which, and the Courage of the
 English under his Command, the French
 King may be justly said to make himself
 Master of this Place; after which, the
 French Army being drawn off, and part-
 ly dispersed, the Prince drew together
 his Forces, and laid Siege to *Maerd*,
 straitening it with 25000 Horse and Foot,
 which obliged the Duke of *Luxemburgh*
 to.

to bend his Forces that way; however the Place was taken without much difficulty in four days, and *Luxemburgh* retired.

About this time the *States* entred into a League, with the Emperour and King of *Spain* against *France*, whose Armies joyning, at least in part, the Siege of *Bonne* was pitch'd upon, into which the Prince of *Conde* had only the advantage of putting 100 Horse, who passed the Centinels under pretence of being the Duke of *Lorrain's* Party, and 100 more attempting to doe the like through the Prince's Quarters, not only failed of success, but were most of them killed and taken Prisoners, and 500 more, who were to support them, obliged to retreat being beholden for their safety to the swiftness of their Horses: And now the Town was closely pressed by the confederate Army, and the Governour summoned; and although at the first he refused, yet perceiving the resolution of the Besiegers to spare none they found in Arms if the Town was taken by Storm, and the vigorous Attacks they made, at the end of seven days a Parley was beat, and the Besieged granted honourable terms; they marched out to the number
of

of 1500, so that with little loss of Blood
 the Confederates became Masters of this
 City ; upon which the Prince of Orange
 drew off to *Wesseling* ; and commanding
 in the absence of *Montecuculi* the Imperial
 Army, he seized on the Castles of *Lechnich*
 and *Brevet* ; and now Success attending
 his Sword, he constrained the French,
 although *Turenne* had taken the Field with
 a considerable Army, to quit many Places
 they conceived not to be tenable, or
 at least ways to draw out the Garisons to
 recruit their Army, which was not in a
 condition to make head against the Con-
 federates : Amongst those that they
 quitted was *Herderwick*, *Woerden*, *U-
 treicht*, *Bammiel*, *Campen*, *Elburg*, and
Hattain, and the Bishop of *Munster*, who
 was in League with *France*, quitted *Menn-
 pel* and *Stemwick*; yet at their Departure
 they exacted great Summes of Mony from
 the Inhabitants in lieu of their not firing
 the Houses ; yet they dismantled many
 of them, and left visible tokens of their
 Anger, for being constrained to quit
 those important Places which they had
 gained at a vast expence of Blood and
 Treasure. So far did the terroure of a
 young General in his Rising Glories
 work

work upon the minds of this late insulting Nation, that they who had lately carried Ruine and Devastation into the neighbouring Country, began now to shrink together in their own.

These were the principal Transactions to the end of the year 1673. and in gratitude for the Services his Highness had done the *States* by his Valour and Conduct, in freeing them from the Danger of their capital Enemies, and recovering so many wealthy Towns, they confirmed to him the Dignity of Stateholder, for the Provinces of *Holland* and *West Friesland*, passing a Decree to hold it not only for his Life, but to settle it upon the Heirs Male of his Body, in lawfull Marriage, for ever. Upon which his Highness for a time, made it his Business with indefatigable care and industry, to settle the Province of *Utrecht*, and other Countrys that had been disturbed, and put out of order by the Invasion of the French, and made such Reformation and good Regulation of a Government that had been shaken and put out of frame, by the sundry & sudden Revolutions, that he settled Matters to the admiration & content of all Persons that had to doe in it, so that they unanimously voted

ted him Governour-General, and Captain-General of the Province of *Utrecht*, and the honour to descend to his Heirs Male, lawfully born in Wedlock.

Whilst these things were doing, General *Rebenbaupt*, being abroad with a strong Party, took *Northam*, and put a Garison into it, beat the *Munster* Forces, that in his absence were endeavouring to re-take it; and marched onward, stormed *Nigenbuys*, yet the Garison retiring to a little Castle, capable of making but a slender resistance, were spared upon their throwing down their Arms, and begging Quarter: But upon his going into Winter Quarters, and dispersing his Men, General *Negal*, with the *Munster* Forces under his Command, recovered the latter. However, the Bishop of *Munster*, perceiving the Tempest of War to gather about his Countries, and finding the French King no way able to support him, he thought it high time to treat of Peace, and accordingly clapped up one with the Emperour, which more and more discouraged the French, so that the Marquess of *Belesouds*, who succeeded the *Mareschal d' Humiers* in the *Netherland* Acquisitions, thought of nothing more than the deserting the Towns that yet remained. And

And in order to this, upon notice that the Prince was marching into *Brabant* with 30000 Men to joyn the Spanish Forces, *Tiel*, *Arnhem*, *Zutphen*, and others, were flighted, but not without great Summes of Money extorted from the Inhabitants, to save them from Plunder and Burning; the Bishop of *Munster* likewise relinquished *Deventer*, so that all *Overyssel* was at entire Liberty, and had those Disorders the Enemy occasioned in Government rectified and restored by his Highness's special Command, though for quitting these Towns the Marquess lost the French King's Favour, and was forbidden the Court, the better to colour the Business, which his necessity, past all peradventure, had obliged him to doe; yet to repair this loss he fell into the French *Conte*, and took *Dole*, *Malins*, and *Becanson*, making himself, in a short time, Master of that entire Province: This made his Highness the Prince of *Orange* repair the sooner to the Army at *Bargen Opzoom*, marching from thence to *Mallins*, guarding the Frontiers of *Brabant*, so that the French, though abroad with two powerfull Armies, durst attempt nothing farther on that side.

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The Confederate Armies joyning about the end of *July*, The Generals agreed, That Count *Souches* should lead the Van, the Prince of *Orange* the Main Battel, and the Rear-Guard to be commanded by the Count *Montery*, and so they proceeded to oblige the Prince of *Conde*, who lay encamped with the greatest strength of the French power, to a Battel; but not being able to draw him to it, and perceiving he still fortified his Camp, the Confederate Armies drew off, in order to besiege and take in some Places of Importance, which *Conde* no sooner perceived, and understanding the difficult ways they were to pass, but he drew out and pursued the Rear-Guard, as knowing the Van-Guard and Main Battalia were a great way advanced, and charged the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who consisted most of Horse, which obliged him to send to the Prince of *Orange* for two Battalians of Foot, who sent him three, under the Command of young Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, and soon after the entire Army engaged by degrees in a doubtfull and bloody Fight, near the River *Seneff*, where at first the French had the advantage, by reason the Confederate Army being, as is said, divided,

vided, could not so soon unite as was convenient; however the Prince of *Conde* in conclusion was obliged to draw off, and quit the Field, with the loss of about 7000 Men, and amongst them sundry great Officers and Voluntiers of note: Nor did the Confederates lose less than 6000, and amongst them many Noble-men, besides those that were wounded and taken Prisoners on both sides: And in this Battel, which lasted for about the space of six or seven hours, his Highness the Prince of *Orange* spared not to hazard his Person in the greatest danger, labouring with his Voice and Example to encourage his Men, and restore the Battel where he found it broken and disordered, by rallying the Troups and Battalions, causing those that shrunk or gave back to advance, and with his Sword in his hand, led them on to face the danger, omitting nothing that became a great and experienced General; insomuch that General *Souches*, a Man of great prudence and large understanding, gives a Character of him to the *States of Holland* in these words.

I have endeavoured (says he) to discharge my Duty, in attending his Highness
the

the Prince of Orange, during the famous, though bloody, Battel between the Confederate Army and that of the most Christian King, the happy Issue of which has proved very much to the Glory of the Prince, who shewed, upon that occasion, the Prudence of an aged Captain, the Courage of a Cæsar, and the undaunted Bravery of a Marius; all which, My Lords, is delivered by me without Flattery, which is contrary to my Nature, &c.

The Fight being over, and the Confederates with a strong Party keeping the Field all Night, the Prince the next day marched by *Mons* with his whole Army, and was recruited at *St. Gilain* with five Dutch Regiments, and there he Quartered, whilst the Imperialists marched to *Queverain*; when soon after General *Rabenhaupt* laid Siege to the *Greves*, a strong Garison possessed by the French, and as stoutly defended, insomuch that he had been undoubtedly obliged to quit that Siege, had not the Prince of Orange perfected it by the assistance he gave; for the Garison consisted of 4000 Foot, and 9 Troups of Horse, and in it 450 pieces of Cannon, a hundred of them mounted, besides a large store of Ammunition and Provision,

yet

yet this strong place yielded to the unconquerable Fortune of the Prince; for finding the Imperialists and *Spaniards* not forward to hazard a second Battel with *Conde*, who was by this time considerably re-inforced, leaving the Gross of his Army with Prince *Waldeck*, he came to the Siege of this place with 60 Troups of Horse, which so animated the Besiegers, and daunted the Besieged, that the Marquess *De Chamilly*, Governour of the Town, finding the great Breaches that were made in the Walls, and the mischief done by the springing of the Mines, he began to conclude it could not hold out a resolute Assault, and so coming to a Parley, obtained honourable Conditions; by which means the Curb that this strong Garison had put upon the neighbouring Countries was happily taken off, and the Troups for the most part were put into Winter Quarters, and little of the Action happened till the ensuing Spring; yet in consideration of the farther Services the Prince had done the *States*, they of *Guelderland* offered him as an addition to his other Honours, the Sovereignty of the Dutchy of *Guelders*, & the County of *Zutphen*; and though other Provinces intimated at the same time that

that they would do the like, yet he would in modesty accept of no other than that of Governour Hereditary of those Provinces; and being confirmed therein, his first care was to settle the Affairs that had been disordered, as prudently foreseeing that nothing conduces more to the happiness of a Country, than a good Constitution of Government.

In the year 1675 the French by their great preparations demonstrating their early Intentions to take the Field, the Confederates consulted the best methods for the carrying on the War against France: But whilst that was doing the Prince fell sick of the Small-Pox, which Distemper having proved fatal to many of his near Relations, created a sadness not only throughout the Provinces, but almost every where where the news came; yet it lasted not; for in a short time, through the diligence and industry of his Physicians, great signs of Amendment appeared, which ended in a perfect recovery of his Health; when, as soon as his strength would permit him, he hastened to the general Rendezvous, near *Rosendale*, the better to attend the French King's motion, who was by this time in
the

the Field, and upon his March towards *Brabant*, having already besieged *Limburgh*, by the Marquess of *Rochfort*,

The Prince before his Departure adjusted and reconciled several Differences, and held a Conference with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who came to the *Hague* to pay him a Visit. Great indeed was the Spoil the French made, quite destroying the fruitfull Country of *Waes*, which made the Confederate Armies hasten to oppose them, and the Prince being at *Rosendale*, gave such necessary Orders, as according to the measures that were then taken for carrying on the Affairs, were best suitable: After which he marched with the Army under his Command towards *Mallins*, upon notice the French were set down before *Conde*, the King in person being in the Army, who caused the Siege to be carried on with so much vigour, that before the Prince could put his Designs in Execution, in order to relieve it, the Town was taken by storm; yet Quarter, after much slaughter on both sides, was given to such as yielded, and they were made Prisoners of War: And now his Highness having an Army of about 30000, daily expected 10 or 12000 Spaniards

Spaniards to join with him ; which conjunction soon happening, he took a review of the Forces, and having an account that *Bouchain* was besieged, and that the Governour, the better to defend it, had caused the lower Town to be burnt down ; a Council of War was held, in which it was resolved to raise the Siege, or give the Enemy Battel; and accordingly his Highness commanded the Prince of *Vaudemont*, to march privately with three thousand Horse and Foot, to secure a Pass over the River *Schelde*, below *Conde*, and at the same time the Duke of *Holstein* marched with 1500 Horse, and two Regiments of Foot, through *Mons* towards *Kienrain*, to amuse the Enemy, and make them believe the whole Army was coming to Attack them on that side, and thereupon all the Forces marched without beat of Drum, or sound of Trumpet, in two Lines ; which made the French King, who lay with his Forces at *Kienrain*, *Solburgh*, &c. to draw off, that he might cover the Siege, leaving the *Marschal d' Humieres*, only with 4 or 5000 Men to guard the Pass; but upon the approach of the Prince, finding himself too weak, he retired without disputing it.

and so his Highness, with the Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, encamped near *Valenciennes*; but the French not being to be drawn out of their Retrenchments, it was not thought expedient to attempt the forcing them to a Battel; so that after many vigorous Assaults the Governor of *Bouchain* capitulated and surrendered the Place.

The Prince of *Orange* perceiving this Place lost, and that he could not force the French to a Battel without great disadvantage, after some Councils held the Siege of some important Place was resolved on, and accordingly his Highness laid Siege to *Maestricht*, having his Army encreased by the Arrival of the *Osnaburgh* Troups, under the Command of that Duke, and the Siege was carried on with great Resolution, and nothing omitted that the highest Conduct and Valour was capable of performing; yet after a bloody and obstinate Resistance of the Besieged, and the Approach of the French Army, with a Resolution to relieve them, his Highness thought it convenient to raise the Siege and draw off, which he did in good order: A brief Account of which you may see in the following Letter

Heir Dyck-Velt, sent to the States of Holland, &c.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

THE Attack upon the Horne-Work, was not made as was intended the 25th of August, but the day following before Noon, though without success, and the Enemy being advanced with a very great Force to Tongres, it was unanimously concluded by the Generals, that they could not be hindered from putting a succour into the Place on the side of the Wycke, and that for several difficulties that were foreseen, it would be the best and safest to draw off the Troups from that side, and to put the whole Army into Battalia, without the lines, near Lenaken; which was accordingly done the next Morning, and we continued there till now. In the mean while all our Cannon, Ammunition, and part of the Provision, together with the sick and wounded Men, were put into the lightest Vessels, which could best pass, by reason of the extraordinary lowness of the Water: Having seen all our Cannon embarked, and sent the Boats away, some Skirmishes happened, in which the Enemy was still repulsed: It was to have been wished that God would have been pleased to have blessed the extraordinary

dinary Diligence, Vigilance, and Pains, which his Highness hath with the greatest Care and Application taken, during this Siege, and so great danger to his Person, with better success for the good of the State; but seeing it hath not been his Holy Will, I pray that he will please, in other occasions, to give the Arms of the State better success.

Philipsburgh being this while besieged by the Imperial Confederates, after a furious Battery, and many vigorous Attacks, the Governour perceiving a general Assault was intended, capitulated and surrendered it upon very advantageous Articles to Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, who commanded in chief at that Siege.

The Prince of *Orange* having drawn off his Forces from before *Maestricht*, and given the *Mareschal de Schomberg*, who commanded the French Forces, all the opportunity imaginable to engage, which he declined, thinking it sufficient that he had relieved the Town, he decamped from *Lenaken*, and marched to *St. Tron*, and there he sent the Regiments that had sustained the greatest Loss in this Siege into *Holland*, to refresh and recruit, and so with the rest of the Cavalry, and Infantry, took his way

way towards *Fanche* and *Partuise*, his Excellency the Duke *De Villa Hermosa* leading the Van, the Duke of *Osnaburgh* the main Battel, and his Highness the Rear-Guard, and although the French Army marched after him, yet they attempted nothing upon his Forces, however the Troups being allarm'd drew up in Battalia to expect them. And now the Winter-season advancing, and the time of Action over, his Highness left the Army under the Command of Count *Waldeck*, and returned to *Holland*, where he was received with many Demonstrations of joy, and proceeded to give the general Assembly of States an Account of that Summers Campaign, so much to their satisfaction, that the President in a most solemn manner congratulated his safe Return, in his own, and in the names of all the States there assembled: As likewise did the States of *Holland* by the Pensioner *Fagel*, acknowledging all the Kindness and Gratitude imaginable, for the Care and Pains he had taken, and the Danger he had exposed his Person to for the Honour and Service of the State.

In the year following, after a bloudy and doubtfull War, great were the expectations

peccations of the People that a Peace
 would ensue; and the sooner to bring it
 to pass, his Majesty of Great Britain
 laboured by his Ambassadors and En-
 voys in the Court of the Princes, and
 engaged for an Accommodation, after
 the expence of so much Blood and
 Treasure as this vigorous War had ex-
 hausted, but it went not on so prosperously
 as was wished by reason the French in
 the dead of the Winter were upon their
 March towards the *Netherlands*, which
 retarded the Negotiation, and by the
 first of *March*, they had invested *Valenci-
 ennes* with between fifty and sixty thou-
 sand Men, under the Command of the
 Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and the Count of
Montal; nor was it long before the King
 came to the Army with a great number
 of Voluntier Gentlemen. The Garison
 of that City consisted at that time of no
 more than 2000 Italians, Spaniards and
Walloon Foot, and of about one thousand
 Horse and Dragoons, Commanded by
 the Marquess of *Resburg*, so that before
 any considerable Force of the Confede-
 rates could take the Field, this City
 was formally besieged, and the Sieg
 carried on with extraordinary vigour
 as well by throwing Granadoes into it

as battering it with Cannon, running Trenches, Mining, &c. which so far facilitated the Enterprize by continually alarming and wearying out the besieged, that the besiegers made themselves Masters of the Counterscarp and Hornework with little difficulty, and turned the Guns they found there upon the City, which created such a Consternation, that the Governour finding the Soldiers and Inhabitants no longer willing to hazard themselves against the encroaching Enemy, and not expecting any timely relief, he being at the same time wounded, and obliged to keep his Bed, the Place surrendred upon discretion; yet the French King commanded the Soldiers not to pillage it, and gave the Count of *Risburg* his Liberty; when hightened with this success, he divided his Army, and at once besieged *Cambray*, and *St. Omers*, the former of which, though well Garisoned, he took without much difficulty, viz the Town, but the Castle, whither the Soldiers retired to make their last Effort, held him in play much longer.

The Prince of *Orange* having by this time taken the Field, marched with the Army under his Command, to the Re-

lief of *St. Omers*, of which the French King had no sooner notice, but he sent away part of his Army to strengthen that League maintained by the Duke of *Orleans*: Nor was it unseasonable, for the Prince having passed many difficult ways as also the River *Pene*, gave the Duke Battel, who had drawn off the greatest part of his Army to oppose him; and though by the ill Discipline and Conduct of the left Wing, the disadvantage of Ground and superiour number of the French, after a long and doubtfull Fight, wherein he extremely hazarded his Person, and received two shots upon his Armour; he found himself obliged to retire with some Loss: Yet such was the Action, that the Duke returned not to the Siege in eight days after, for fear of a second Attack, nor till he was assured his Highness had passed the Channel of *Gannt*: and then after a furious Battery, the Garison, who considered the encrease of his Army, and the little hopes they had of Relief, surrendered upon advantageous Articles, and about this time News came, that the Citadel or Castle of *Cambray*, after an obstinate resistance, had surrendered upon very advantageous or honourable Conditions

This

This early success of the French King roused the Confederates, who hastened their Armies from all Parts, and rendezvousing near *Alost*, made a formidable Body, all but the Army the Duke of *Lorain* had brought into the Field, submitting to the Command of the Prince; which so amazed the French King, that leaving the *Mareschal de Crequi*, and the Duke of *Luxembourg*, the former to attend the motion of the Duke of *Lorain*, and the latter to observe the Prince, he left the Field and returned to *Paris*; whereupon his Highness marched towards *Aeth*, accompanied with the Duke *De Villa Hermosa*, and the Duke of *Osnaburgh*, in order to dislodge the French that were quartered under its Walls, or oblige them to *Battel*: but finding the Duke of *Luxembourg*, who commanded there, advantageously encamped between two Rivers, and well fortified, showing no inclination to leave his Post, he at that time contented himself with the making a flying Camp to prevent the French Parties straggling abroad, and harraasing the neighbouring Countries, and with the rest of the Army set down before *Charleroy*, an important City, strongly Gari-
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soned

soned by the French, which obliged the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, for the better strengthening his Army, to draw the Soldiers out of divers Garisons, and by that means formed a Body of 40000 Men, with which he first endeavoured to cut off their Forage and Provision, coming from beyond the *Sambre*, and there the better to effect it, he strongly entrenched himself, as knowing the cutting off the Forage must of necessity distress the Prince, which accordingly succeeded, and was one of the chief occasions that induced his Highness to draw off the Army and march to *Sombries*, and finding he could not oblige the French to a Battel without great disadvantage, their chief aim being only to hinder his laying Siege to any Place of note, he drew nearer *Brussels*, and there having given necessary Orders, and left the Charge of the Armies to Count *Waldeck*, he passed from thence to the *Hague*, accompanied by sundry Noble-men, as well English as others, and there gave the States an Account of his Conduct, with which they were very much satisfied, and returned his Highness their hearty Thanks for his weary Enterprizes, &c.

The

The French not appearing any ways inclinable to Action, or undertaking the Siege of any important Place, his Highness taking leave of the States, embarked for *England*, attended by the Earl of *Offory* and divers other Lords and Gentlemen, on the Yatches sent for his Accommodation by His Majesty of great *Britain*, King *Charles II.* and was attended by three English Men of War, and a Squadron the States ordered to wait upon him, Commanded by Admiral *Evertson*; there was also in his Train the Count of *Nassau*, and Mr. *Odyck*, and proceeding with a prosperous Gale, safely arrived at *Harwich* the 19th. of *October*, 1677. where he was received by the Duke of *Albemarle*, and proceeding thence in the King's Coaches to *Ipswich*, he was there very favourably received by his Majesty, and a splendid Train of Nobility, as also by his Royal Highness, with all the Testimonies and Expressions of real Joy and Affection, and on the 23d. they arrived at *White-Hall*, where his Royal Highness's Lodgings were prepared for his Reception, and soon after it was known to what intent his Highness had been invited over; nor did he on the 29th. of *October* fail, upon the Invitation

tation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, to accompany His Majesty, His Royal Highness, and the Court, to be a Spectatour of the Cities magnificent annual Triumph, and was splendidly entertained to his high satisfaction. Now the King having chosen his Highness from amongst the Princes of *Europe* as the fittest Match for his illustrious Neece, the Princess *Mary*, for which intent he was invited to Court, he on the first of *November* declared his Intention in Council, with which the Lords were extremely satisfied, as well in the Merits of his Highness, as the security of the Protestant Religion, by so agreeable a Match, and the better for the conservation of a Peace with the united Provinces; whereupon the Council, to testifie a farther mark of the contentment they received, went in a body to Complement and Congratulate the Princess, and then the Prince upon this happy occasion, as did afterwards the rest of the Nobility of the Kingdom, and others, a general satisfaction being every where expressed; so that his Highness sent an Express to the States General, to acquaint them with what was intended; the Summe of which was:

That

That in consideration they had by their earnest Wishes to him declared how much they desired to see him Married, after he had well weighed the Reasons that had induced him to it, in Conformity to their Desires, and the Tranquillity of their State, he conceived he could not doe better than to address himself to the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter to the Duke of *York*, that he had made his Request to have her in Marriage, both of the King and the Duke, who had condescended to his Proposals and therefore he thought it requisite to give their Lordships notice of it, expecting in return their speedy Approbation, that he might the sooner hasten again to their Service.

Upon this notice of his Highness's Intentions, the States assembled to consider the weighty Reasons that induced him to make so happy a choice in placing his Affections on the most illustrious Princess in *Europe*, and with much Joy & Gratulation approved them, testifying by a publick Edict, the satisfaction they conceived, and declaring the esteem of so great an Alliance, made a resolution to observe it to the utmost of their power, and accordingly sent their Approbation

to his Highness on the 4th. of *November*, old Style, on which day the happy Marriage was solemnized, the Ceremonies performed by the Bishop of *London*, and the King gave the Princess: Nor did the News appear in publick but with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy imaginable, the Bells every where rang, and Bon-fires flam'd in the streets, and an universal consent spread over the Kingdom, and Congratulatory Poems were made by the best hands upon the occasion. But whilst every one was Reveling in Joy and Contentment, the Prince had his thoughts employed upon the important Business of the State, and having received the farther Complements and Congratulations of the Nobles and Gentry, he on the 29th. took his leave of the Court, together with his fair Princess, and with a Train of Noble-men and Ladies took his way to embark for *Holland*; whither he was attended by several Men of War, and having a prosperous Passage landed at *Ter-heyde*, and from thence passed to *Hounsleyr dyke*, where for some time their Highnesses continued, and received private Visits till the Magnificence that was to attend their publick Entry into the *Hague* was prepared; where upon

on their Ingress the Bridge was crowned with Garlands of Triumph, and under them written,

*Uxori & Batavis vivat Nassovius Hecton
Auriaco & Patriæ vivat Britanica
Princeps.*

Here they found likewise the twelve Companies of Burghers drawn up in Arms, and the People every where expressing their satisfaction with loud and joyfull Acclamations; and upon passing the Bridge 24 Virgins met them, singing Songs prepared for the occasion, and strewing the way with fragrant Herbs on each side the Coach wherein their Highnesses were; and arriving at the Town-house, they found a Triumphant Arch erected, through which they passed; this Arch was beautified and adorned with a Sylvian Scene, and on the top a Hieroglyphick of Amity, by the clasping of two hands, and a Motto, viz.

*Auriaci his Thalamis, Batævis dos
Regia pax est.*

Then crossing the Market-place into the High-street, they found another Arch erected, with this Motto, viz.

*Ingrederis Auspiciis Batavis Felicibus
Aulam.*

and

and in the mean time the Cannon was fired from all parts, and the Burghers gave several Volleys ; at Night the whole Country was enlightened with Bon-fires, and Fire-works of sundry kinds and forms, and so with great joy and satisfaction passed the rest of the Winter, little Action happening abroad in that season; yet the French King made early preparations against the Spring, which obliged his Majesty of Great Britain, as he had before designed, to labour to compose the unhappy differences that had occasioned the expence of so much Bloud and Treasure; and in order to it he sent the Earl of *Feversham* to the French King, with Instructions to negotiate a Peace between that King and the Confederates; the purport of his Commission was to propose, That the City of *Charleroy*, *Aciuh*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, *Oudenard*, *Valenciennes*, and *St. Guislain* should be restored to the Spaniards, in consideration of which, the French King should keep *LaFrenche Comte* intire; but this not succeeding, His Majesty of Great Britain dispatched a Commission, fully impowring the Lord *Hildesheim* his Ambassadour at the Hague, to make Alliance with the States General, mutually

tually to stand by and defend each other, till they could oblige the French King to Reason; the English Parliament at the same time declaring strongly for it, and offering the King considerable Summes of Mony to carry on the projected Design against the Disturber of *Christendom*.

The Alliance was to be carried on in order to the recovering a satisfaction by such means as should be thought most expedient and best agreeable; and indeed for a time it was vigorously maintained, the Parliament of *England* pressing it with a more than ordinary Ardour, and the King sent the Lord *Montagne* his Ambassadour to *France*, once more to press that King to a Compliance, making at the same time new Levies of Horse and Foot: However the French King rejecting the Propositions, was not idle, but made great preparations for War; whereupon the King of Great *Britain* recalled his Forces that were in the French Service, who were sent home without their Arrears. But whilst the Confederates were agreeing about their Quota's or Levies, the French early in the Spring besieged *Gaunt*, which being taken, by reason of the insufficiency of
the

the Garison to maintain a place of that vast Circuit, they sat down before Ypre, which after a resolute defence surrendered.

These Places thus lost for want of succour, made the Confederates draw out from all Parts, the Prince of Orange being the first that took the Field, and the Duke of *Monmouth* arrived at *Bruges* with about 3000 English Horse and Foot; but the French King having done as much as he thought convenient at that time, putting the greater part of his numerous Armies into Garisons to refresh them, he retired to *Paris*; but hearing the League against him continually strengthened by new Alliances, and a Prohibition of the growth of his Kingdom, he thought it no longer convenient to delay, but formed himself a Project of Accommodation, to this purpose, viz.

That the Prince and Bishop of Strasburgh should be entirely restored to all his Territories, Honours, Prerogatives and Goods, and Prince William of Furstemburgh, his Brother be set at Liberty.

That in relation to the Emperour he would stand to his Declarations, insisting upon the Treaties

Treaties of Westphalia, offering to restore Philipsburgh or Friburgh.

That to the King of Spain he would restore Charleroy, Aeth, Courtray, Gaunt, Oudenard, and St. Guilain, together with Chastlerains and all their Dependencies, but reserve to himself Conde, Bouchain, Air, Cambray, Valenciennes, and Saint Omers, with all their Castles and Dependencies, with La Frenche Conte entire.

That he would restore Charlemont or Dinant to the Spaniard with the Emperour and Bishop of Liege's consent.

That the Confines between Spain & the Low Countrys from the Sea should be the Meuse, Newport, Courtray, Aeth, Dixmund, Mons, Oudenard, Namur, and Charleroy, and those Bounds to be assured by those Places.

That moreover to the States General he would restore Maestricht, and allow the Commerce, as formerly granted.

That he would restore to the Duke of Lorraine, according to the Pyrenean Treaty, or surrender to him, excepting Nancy, all his Territories, and in lieu of that City he would give him Toul, thereby only reserving to himself a free passage into Alsatia. And farther demanded satisfaction for his Allies.

The proposals were not generally liked, yet after many Difficulties and Refusals

fusals, the Treaty was at length signed
 by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*
 and *Holland*, on the 11th. of *August*,
 1678. yet the delays of the French King
 proved extremely prejudicial to his Af-
 fairs, especially in lessening the Reputa-
 tion his Arms had gained; for whilst the
 Treaty held with indifferency, and wa-
 vered without any certainty of coming
 to a conclusion, the Prince of *Orange* ha-
 ving joyned the Confederate Forces,
 they called a Council of War, in
 which it was concluded that seeing *Mons*,
 a City of the Province of *Hainault*, had
 been a long time Blocked up by the
 French, and that the Duke of *Luxem-
 burgh* was on his March with the Army
 under his Command, to prevent any
 Succours being put into the City, that it
 was convenient to intercept him, and
 with this Resolution the Prince and the
 Confederate Army set forward about the
 beginning of *August*, and was joyned in
 his *March* by six thousand *Munsterians*
 and *Brandenburghers*, under the Com-
 mand of General *Spaen*. The French
 upon notice of his Approach removed
 from *Soignes*, where they had lain for
 some time encamped, where the next
 day the Prince decamped with the Con-
 federate

federate Army, and from thence march-
 ed toward *Rockliff*, advancing the left
 Wing as far as the Abby of *St. Dennis*,
 that Place being the Duke of *Luxem-
 burgh's* chief Quarters, facing with his
 Right Wing *Ostean*, possessed likewise
 by the French; and although the Passes
 were extreme difficult, which rendred
 the French more secure, yet the Army
 being embattled, his Highness comman-
 ded a Party to drive the French from a
 Hillock they had possessed, which was
 performed with little difficulty; and
 then he caused the great Guns to play
 upon the Enemy that had posted them-
 selves near the Cloister, adjacent to the
 Town; and though they strove to de-
 fend it with their Cannon, yet after a
 considerable Battery, a Party of Dra-
 goons advanced, and after a sharp dis-
 pute drove them thence, and possessed
 the Place, when in the mean time Adju-
 tant General *Collyer*, seconded by Ge-
 neral *Delwick*, passed the *Defiles*, or nar-
 row dirty Lanes, with admirable cou-
 rage, contrary to the expectation of the
 French, and drove them, after a strenu-
 ous resistance, into their own Lines;
 when the Prince, accompanied by the
 Duke of *Monmouth*, who fought by his
 side

side that day, fell in with great resolution and bravery, encouraging by words and actions the Regiments that were advanced, and signalling his Valour above Report, which so animated the Regiments of the left Wing that they followed each other till the Evening, charging with great resolution; and Count *Horn* bending the Cannon under his Charge against the Battalions of French that were drawn up in the Valley, it greatly endamaged them by battering their Ranks.

The Fight being thus begun, was carried on and maintained with much resolution and bravery, the Prince forcing his Passage to *Casteau*, which had been Attacked by the Spaniards in the right Wing, where his Regiments of Foot-Guards had the Van-Guard under the Command of Count *Solms*, and was seconded by the Regiments of *Holstein*, *Roques*, *Sereres*, and they supported by the English, who through the natural aversion they had to the French, charged with such fury, that the obstinate resistance the Enemy made could not sustain their impetuosity; for after five hours dispute the French were driven from their Post by the Regiments of Foot-Guards,

Guards, who pursued them to the River *Haines*, on the other side of *Casteau*: And in this Battel it was that the renowned Earl of *Offory*, who commanded the English, signalized his Valour; and indeed the whole stress of the Battel lay upon the Infantry, the Cavalry not being very serviceable in a Place of such narrow access, and so full of precipices. Night putting an end to the Slaughter, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* finding his loss great, and that he was no longer capable of making good his Post, drew off, under the favour of the darkness of the Night, in much Silence and Confusion, and took a new Post nearer *Mont*, covering his Army with a Wood on the one side, and on the other it was secured by a River, leaving behind him most of the wounded Men, with many Tents, and much Baggage and Ammunition.

The Prince upon this advantage, would have pursued the French to have given them a total Defeat, and free the Town of *Mont* from the apprehension of Danger: But whilst he was preparing to make a second Attack, an Express was sent him, that the Treaty was signed between the States and the French King; however, they congratulated his Highness,

ness upon this Success, in an extraordinary manner, intreating him to be more sparing of their safety than to hazard himself in the midst of danger; and the better to demonstrate at how dear a rate they esteemed his preservation, they sent to Mr. Omerkirks (a Person who had enterposd himself between the Prince and a French Captain, that in the heat of the Fight was in a full Carrier to charge him at adisadvantage) a Sword, whose Hilt was of Massy Gold, a pair of Pistols inlay'd with Gold and a pair of golden Horse-buckles.

Upon the News that the Treaty was signed, a Cessation of Arms ensued, and upon the Duke of *Luxemburgh's* drawing off to the Country between the *Muse* and *Sambre*, the Prince marched to *Esconsines*, upon the Road to *Nivelle*, and there being no farther Business in relation to warlike Action, he came to the *Hague*, where he was received by the People, with the highest demonstration of Joy and Acclamation; and this last success no doubt hastened the Conclusion of the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*, which was agreed on the 17th. of *November* following, yet it lasted not long, before the French King upon the claiming several places in the Spanish
Netherlands

Netherlands as Dependencies, blocked up *Luxemburgh*, which obliged the King of Great Britain, Guarrantee of the Peace, to interpose his Authority, as likewise did the States, by way of Mediation; but the French King would not hearken to the quitting the claim he had laid, unless the City of *Luxemburgh* might be put into his Possession, with all its Dependencies, three Leagues round it; which being long debated, and the time the French King gave to come to a Resolve being expired, without concluding any thing of that Affair, the *Mareschal d'Humieres* fell into the Spanish Provinces with a numerous Army, and put them under Contribution, making great Spoil, and ravage in many places; and not so contented, but upon the Prince of *Chimai's* (Governour of *Luxemburgh*) acting some Hostilities in their Territories, the *Mareschal* laid Siege to, and took *Courtray*, burning many places of lesser note, constraining owners to pay a Ransome for saving themselves from Fire; and in conclusion, the *Mareschal d'Crequi* came before *Luxemburgh* with an Army of 30000 Men, and cast a great number of Bombs into that City, which burnt and demolished about

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Five

Five hundred Houses, and so retired to put his Army into Winter Quarters ; and in the mean while the Negotiation continued between the Arbitrours to settle the Differences between the two Crowns, nor did they spare any Diligence to create a good understanding, by proposing Equivalents ; but the Spaniards at that time, were so much averse, that the Mediatours began to give over the hopes they had conceived of accommodating Matters in dispute; nay the Spanish Ambassadour proceeded so far, as to press the King of Great Britain to send over Forces to the Assistance of his Master; but the King told him, That the urgency of his Affairs at home could not admit of sending Forces abroad, but that he was willing to doe the King of Spain all the good Offices that lay in him, &c. as also to use his utmost Endeavours for the Peace and Repose of Europe. But not satisfied with this Answer, they again applyed themselves to the States General, but they being not willing to enter into any new Engagement of War with France, the Ambassadours could not persuade them to make new Levies, or to send any Forces to the Assistance of His Catholick Majesty ; nor could the Emperour

perour give any assistance, by reason of the storm that threatened him at that time in *Hungary*; so that indeed the whole State of *Europe* being unwilling, or not in a condition to enter into a new War, it was greatly hoped that this would oblige those that stood out to a compliance: And the better to perfect an Alliance, a general Congress was held at the *Hague*, where it was thought somewhat reasonable, that the Truce of Twenty years which the French King had offered should be accepted, including the Allies on all parts; which coming to a Resolve, and the Articles of Treaty agreed, amongst other things, it was thought fit that the French King should restore to the King of *Spain*, *Dixmuyden*, and *Courtray*, with their Dependencies, having liberty to demolish the Fortifications; as likewise the other Places taken by force since the 30th. of *August*, 1683. and that in consideration thereof, the King of *Spain* should Surrender to him *Beaumont*, *Luxemburgh*, *Chimai* and *Bovines*; with all their Dependencies; and to this purpose the Articles between the two Crowns were concluded on at *Ratisbon*. And now the French King being at leisure, began to grow exceeding trouble-

Some to his Protestant Subjects, having, during the former Transactions, put a very sensible Affront upon his Highness the Prince of *Orange*; for whilst the Differences lasted between the French & the Spaniards, they extremely wasted his Patrimony in *Brabant*, *Burgundy*, and *Luxemburgh*, where the Prince of *Isengwyn*, supported by the French Interest and Arms, had seized upon his Possession of *Warnesson*, *Desburgh*, *Vianden*, *St. Vith*, *Budgenback*, &c. yet out of a generosity to his Country, in preferring their Peace and Tranquillity before his own interest, he forbore at that time to put in for Reparation; nor could the Violences the French King unjustly offered in entring upon his Principality of *Orange* be less resented, by which Act he seemed to have this farther design, *viz.* To hinder the Protestant Religion from flourishing there; for upon the Persecution he raised in all parts of his own Territories, many of the Protestants sent their Children to this Sovereign Principality to be Educated in Learning; but this greatly displeasing him, he sent his Orders to *Monsieur Moran* Super-intendent of *Provence*, to March a Body of 2000 Men thither, under the Command of his Lieutenant-Ge-
 neral

nerat in *Languedock*, to command the Magistrates of the Principality of *Orange* to send away all the Children to their Parents, and not for the future to receive any more into their Schools or Academies. To this unjust and unreasonable Demand they found themselves constrained to consent, promising to give notice to the Parents of the Children, that they might send for them home, hoping by this means they had given the King satisfaction: But what can satisfy an ambitious & spitefull Mind? for although this gave the Citizens hope they were in Peace, yet it proved not so, for soon after Orders came to throw down the Walls of the City, and the French Dragoons Quartering upon the Inhabitants, committed many Indecencies and Disorders, compelling the People to Work in ruining their own Fortifications, which being undermined, were blown up:

This News no sooner came to his Highness's Council, but they complained of it to the States-General, as a breach of the last Peace, urging, that Reparation might be required for such unjust Proceedings against the Subjects of his Highness, in the midst of a general

Peace : Nor were the States wanting in Writing to the King, and letting him know their Resentments for so great an Injury, contrary to the Treaty of *Nimwegen*, pressing him for Reparation of the damage his Highness had, contrary to Articles, sustained in the Violence done to his Subjects: But they could get no other Answer from the French Court, but that as for the Money extorted from the Inhabitants, those that extorted it had no Order for it, and he had commanded Restitution to be made, and upon the Peoples submitting to his Pleasure, he had withdrawn his Forces, and restored the Inhabitants their Commerce according to their Desires; but as for the rest, he alledged he had reason for what he did. This Answer, though it was neither generous, nor pleasing, was all that could be got at that time, and so the matter continues to a more favourable opportunity.

The Face of Peace now appearing amongst the Christian Princes, and *Hungary*, being the greatest Scene of War, the States thought of Disbanding their supernumerary Forces, and in order thereto advised with his Highness, who assured them that there was no Person more

more desirous than himself to ease the People of their Contributions and Taxes; but in consideration things were scarcely settled, and that the neighbouring Countries had not yet Disbanded, but were in Arms, he thought it the safest way to continue them till they might be assuredly free from the fear or suspicion of any sinister event; &c. And according to this prudent and grave Counsel they were continued, it being resolved by the States-General, That the Extraordinary Forces should be kept up to a farther time. And now his Highness being more at leisure, and desirous to promote the good of his Country, betook himself to the reforming the Government of *Utrecht*, in which, during the Series of so tedious a War, some Disorders and Irregularities had happened; which he redressed by prudently altering such of the Magistracy as were looked upon unfit Persons to manage the Government, and put such into their places as he found better capable of managing so weighty a Trust; striving to promote and advance the welfare of the People at no small expence of Pains and Treasure, contrary to the Methods of the French King, who was then Dragooning

his Subjects of the Protestant Religion, and using all manner of ways to ruine them by Tortures, Confiscations, and Imprisonments, and many such unchristian-like Proceedings.

And since we are come to this part, pardon the Digression, if I conceive it not amiss to expose the Methods *France* has of late years taken to bring over Protestants to the Church of *Rome*, that the Reader may the better distinguish between the Actions of a vertuous Prince, who makes it his utmost care and study to preserve and promote those that are under his Jurisdiction, and a Prince that labours to ruine and destroy his Subjects.

I shall not trouble you with the Declaration put out against the Protestants in the year 1669. or hardships they suffered before and since that year in particular, till I come to the year 1680. In this year the King issued out his Order, thereby depriving them in general of all manner of places of Trust, Offices, and Services; reducing the meaner sort thereby to great distress, and disanulling the more wealthy of what they had purchased with their Money, and the price of their Blood: And the next year 1681,
by

by a Decree of their Council, all Notaries, Attornies, Solicitors, and Sergeants, which made profession of the Reformed Religion, were rendred incapable of their Employments; and the next year the Lords and Gentlemen were commanded to discharge their Protestant Officers and Servants; and in Eighty three, all Officers of the King's Household, and those of the Princes of the Bloud, were commanded to give place to the Roman Catholicks; and in a word, all manner of Persons of all Professions, that were of the Reformed Religion, had a Prohibition by those strict Decrees under severe Penalties: And so strict were they, that the Midwives, unless Roman Catholicks, durst not, but by stealth, perform their Office, and by this means, some were constrained to suffer their Tongue to give their Heart the Lye. These, for the encouragement as they pretended of themselves and others, being called new Converts, were discharged from the Payment of their Debts for the space of three years, and this was done the better to disappoint their Creditors of the Reformed Religion with whom they had mostly dealt: Nor content with this, by another way they

they quite discharged them of such Debts as those of that Religion had contracted in common.

These Proceedings served only as a Prologue to that which was afterward acted on the Unchristian-like Stage of *France*; for the Councils, influenced by the Priests, who aimed more at the Estates of the Protestants than their Religion, finding these ways not so effectual as they expected; and perceiving that many of the more wealthy made over their Estates, and left the Country, exhibited a Prohibition of selling, or alienating any Estates whatsoever, the King annulling and breaking all Contracts, and other Acts, relating to such Sale or Alienation, if it did not appear that after any such Act they did not stay in the Kingdom a whole year; so that being deprived of all means to transport their effects, and yet not suffered to enjoy them with any quiet, many preferring a good Conscience before worldly Riches, proposed to leave all they had, and with it the Kingdom; but this took no effect; for hereupon they were forbidden it under severe Penalties, which drove them to so great a strait, that they knew not what offer or proposal

posel to make, finding every thing hazardous and uncertain : But they were not long without new Proofs of Roman Severity; for though they had already fleeced them, yet not so contented, the Intendents in their Districts had orders to weigh them down, if possible, with heavy Taxes, by charging them with those of the new Converts, who were discharged from paying any, in favour of their pretended Conversion, or by laying others on them, which they termed Duties ; so that he who was before assessed in the Roll for 40 or 50 Livres, escaped well, if he came off for 3 or 600, and those that delayed, or had not the Money, were obliged to quarter Dragoons, and suffer Imprisonment till they had made payment. And to pass over many things of the like Nature, though the Protestants neglected nothing, either by way of Supplication, or endeavouring to justify their Rights, and manifest the wrong done them before the Judges in the respective Provinces ; it was but like Water thrown upon Ice, the more to harden it: But the Priests fearing this manner of Submission might mollifie the King, who is not over much given to relent, they used all their Interests to
push

push him on to a violenter motion; so that the Papists gave out, he was resolved not to suffer any *Hugonots* (so they called the Protestants) to live in the Kingdom; nor, like *Pharoah*, would he suffer them at the same time to depart.

The Project by this time being grown ripe for Cruelty, they began with *Bearn*, where the Dragoons committed their first Ravages, and after that, in High and Low *Guinne*, *Xantoigne*, *Poitou*, High *Languedock*, *Vivarets*, and *Dauphin*, with some other places in those Countries; and after that in *Lionois*, Low *Languedock*, *Gevennes*, *Valees*, *Provence*, and the Countries of *Geix*, and then in *Normandy*, *Bougoigne*, *Nivernois*, *Berry*, and the Countries of *Orleanse*, *Tourain*, *Anjou*, *Bretaign*, *Champaign*, *Piccardy*, the Isles of *France*, and even in *Paris* it self, and in all Parts where any of the Reformed Religion had Habitations, or were fled for shelter; and the first thing the Intendents were ordered to doe, was to Summon the Cities and Commonalties, who were to assemble the Inhabitants of the respective Places, professing the Protestant Religion, and let them know it was the King's Pleasure they should turn Roman Catholicks, or they should

should be forc'd to doe it ; at which the poor people greatly surprized, in an humble manner replyed, They were ready to sacrifice their Lives and Estates to the Service of the King, but their Consciences being God's alone, they could not in that manner dispose of them.

Upon Refusal, the Dragoons who were at hand, were immediately sent for, who in a furious manner seizing the Gates and Avenues of the Cities and Villages, guarding the Passes that none might escape, they often came with their Swords in their hands, crying *Kill, kill, or else be Catholicks*; and where-ever they came, like the Locust, they devoured every good thing, being Quartered upon the Protestants at discretion, with a Charge not to suffer them to depart out of their Houses, or conceal any of their Goods, under great Penalties to the Papiests that should receive or comfort them; and having eaten up their Provisions, and plundred all that was of value, which they sold to the neighbouring Catholicks, they in an inhumane manner fell upon their Persons: And now prepare to hear what even the Turks may blush to own.

After

After many Revilings, Curses, and Execrations, they proceeded to hang up Men and Women by the Hair, or Feet, on the Roofs of Chambers or Chimney-holes, where putting Wisps of wet Hay on the Fire under them, they smoaked them till they were almost suffocated; and when they had taken them down, if they would not sign to an Abjuration they hung them up again, or tossed them to and fro into great Fires till they were in a manner roasted: Under the Arms of some they tied Ropes, and plunged them in Wells till they were half drowned, swearing to finish their Lives there, unless they would promise to change their Religion: Others they bound like Criminals, when putting to them the Question, they placed Funnels in their Mouths, and poured Wine down their Throats, till having deprived them of their Reason, they obliged them to say they would be Catholicks: Some again they stripp'd naked, and pricked with Pins and Bodkins, till they were no longer able to endure it: Others they led about by the Noses with Pincers, and wounded them with Pen knives: They beat some with Staves and dragged them, after much cruel usage, to the Churches, where

where they construed their being present, though against their Wills, for an Abjuration: Some again they kept waking, by tossing them from one Soldier to another, and throwing Buckets of Water in their Faces for many Nights and Days; and the better to put them into a disorder and confusion, clapped Kettles and Brass Pans upon their heads, whereon they made a continual noise with the Hilt of their Swords, till they had in a manner made the Party distracted: And where they found any sick or languishing, thither they brought Drums and Trumpets into the Chambers, to disturb and torment them from taking rest; nor did they in some Places forbear to bind the Fathers and Husbands, whilst they forced and ravished their Wives and Daughters before their faces: Of some they plucked off the Nails, of others burnt the Feet, and blew with Bellows into the Fundaments of others, till they were ready to burst; with many other Cruelties that Hell could inspire, or witty horror invent. And if by all these Strategems they could not work upon them to abjure their Religion and the Profession of the true Faith, then had they noisome Dungeons prepared

red to imprifon them in, where many of them languifhed to Death; nor did the Rage againft their Persons fuffice, for they demolifhed their Houfes, cut down their Woods, fpoiled their pleafant Gardens and Ortyards, feized their Children, and thruft them into Monafteries, and put them to be brought up under the tuition of Priests, and fold whatever was faleable; and for thofe they found had efcaped them, they hunted in the Woods as for wild Beasts, miferably uſing ſuch as fell into their hands.

In theſe cruel Proceedings of the French Papifts to their own Countrymen, there was a *Decorum* uſed; for, beſides the Leaders and Military Officers, at the head of the Tormenters marched the Intendents, and the Biſhops, every one in his Dioceſe; as alſo a Troup of Miſſionary Monks and Friars, &c. as for the Intendents they gave ſuch Orders as they thought moſt expedient for the carrying on of the hopefull Converſion, and to reſtrain natural Pity and Compaſſion, if at any time, which was but rare, it found place in the Hearts of the Dragoons, or their Commanders: The Biſhops were to take the Abjurations, and to make a ſevere inſpection, that

that it should be done in all points according to the mind and intention of the Clergy, and the Missionaries were to be assisting, in forcing the Abjuration. And when by this means they had forced many to an outward compliance, they increased the sorrow of those that persevered by sending them more Guests : Nor could the City of *Paris*, secure such as retired thither, though Persons of considerable Quality ; for upon notice that several had fled the storm, and were sheltered in that great City, leaving their Lands and Livings to the spoil and havock of the Soldiers, they were commanded within fifteen days to leave that Place, and retire to their Habitations by a Decree of the Council ; and although they humbly besought the King to stop the Course of Cruelty that raged against them, those that attempted it had no other Answer, than to be sent Prisoners to the *Bastille* ; and to prevent such as should attempt to flee from their Habitations, the Provosts had Orders to scowre the Roads, and the Magistrates to stop and send back such as they found removing, without exception : Nor were there Informers wanting on this occasion ; and if the Husband had concealed

led his Wife, or Children, he was tormented till he had brought them back again: Nor were some who pretended to be new Converts, though for the most part the Off-scums and Refuse of Gaols, less active than the Renegadoes of *Algier* to add to the misery of the suffering People; nor would a bare signing the Abjuration serve turn, for they were compelled to go to Mass receive the Communion, and tell their Beads, having always Eyes over them; so that upon the least Information of neglect they were severely fined, or thrown into their former miseries: Yet it pleased the Divine Providence, that notwithstanding the Sea-Ports were stopped and narrowly watched, many of them got off and were kindly received in *Holland* and *England*, and plentifully relieved, settling such as were capable of it in Business and Employments: But upon notice of these Escapes, the Forreign Vessels in the Ports were ordered to be searched and none to embark or be carried off without he or she produced a Certificate from the Bishop or Curate, to certify him or her a Roman Catholick; and several who attempted to escape were seized and imprisoned as Traitors.

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The storm, as to its fury, being a little moderate amongst the Laity, by reason there was no great matters of Plunder to be had, they resolved at last to begin with the Ministers, who had been hitherto pretty well secured in their Persons, by the Edict of *Nants*, which allowed them liminary Congregations; but the Court being of opinion that so long as they remained in *France* their Authority would restrain the Protestants from changing their Religion, and leave them but slenderly assured of their new Converts, the greater part of which they well knew had done what they did by constraint; therefore in the first place they laboured to stifle their Writings, prohibiting all manner of Books that should any ways instruct the Lay-Protestants, or were Written by their Ministers: And although the French Clergy, to have it thought they were not the Promoters of the Persecution, seemed unwilling to consent to the Revocation of that Edict, yet it was soon after Revoked, and another made, consisting of Twelve Articles. The first repeals and suppresses all former Edicts in all their Extent, and ordains that all the Reformed Churches or Chapels that are

are found in the Kingdom shall be demolished. The Second prohibits all sorts of religious Assemblies, of what kind soever, out of the Roman Communion. The Third forbids the like Exercise to all Lords and Gentlemen of any Quality, under Penalties of corporal Punishment, and confiscation of Estate. The Fourth banishes all the Ministers, enjoining them to depart within fifteen days after the publication of the Edict, under Penalty of being sent to the Gallies. The Sixth promises Recompences and Advantages to the Ministers and their Widows that should change their Religion. The Seventh and Eighth forbid instructing Children in the Reformed Religion, and ordain, that those who shall be henceforth Born and Baptized shall be brought up in the Roman Catholick Religion; enjoining their Parents to send them to the Churches under a penalty of five hundred Livres as a fine. The Ninth allows four months time to such Persons as have departed the Kingdom to return, or upon failure, to have their Goods and Estates confiscated. The Tenth forbids all those of the Reformed Religion, together with their Wives

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and Children, to depart, or to convey away their Effects, under pain of the Gallies for the Men, and confiscation of Body and Goods for the Women. The Eleventh confirms a former Declaration to punish those that Relapse. The Twelfth declares, that as to the rest of the Subjects of the Religion, they may remain in the Cities of his Kingdom, and Lands of his Obedience, there to continue their Commerce and enjoy their Estates, without trouble or molestation, upon pretence of the said Religion, on condition they have no Assemblies under pretext of Praying or exercising any religious Worship whatever.

The very day this Edict was published, so hasty were these Dragoon-Converters, that they began to demolish the famous Church of *Chreenton*, the elder Minister belonging to it being commanded to leave *Paris* within Twenty four hours, and with all convenient speed depart the Kingdom; and thereupon he was committed to the Charge of one of the King's Foot-men, with an express Order not to part with him till he was out of the Confines of *France*; but his Colleagues had Forty eight hours given them

them to leave the City, and were permitted to depart upon their Parole; and the rest had the time limited, but with so many vexations, that none but Men of great firmness of mind could have born it; for they not only denied them all their Movables and Books, but even their private Papers, under pretence that they knew not whether they were theirs, or belonged to the Consistory; but what was more cruel, they refused their Fathers or Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, or any of their near Relations to accompany them, though many of them were aged and infirm, and must, unless supported by an extraordinary Providence, perish, without their succour and assistance: nor was this all, for they kept from them their Children above the Age of seven, and some, where they had a more peculiar spight against the Father, that were scarcely weaned; nor would they allow a Nurse to the sucking Children where the Mother's Milk was dried up, and she incapable of giving them sustenance of that kind; and although they had Passports, yet were they stopped upon the Borders, in divers places, by the malice of the Papists, under pretence they must present-

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ly prove they were the same Persons mentioned, and that there was no criminal Process, or Information charged against them, and justifie that they carried away nothing belonging to their Congregations ; and this they did upon no other pretence than to ensnare them by spinning out the limited time for their Departure ; for the days being expired, though they themselves were the detainers, in plain terms they told them their time was relapsed, and there was no hopes of escaping the Gallies.

But now the Ports, Ways, and Fords, and all Places throughout the Kingdom, were so strictly guarded, and narrowly searched by the Officers of the Forts and Customs, Soldiers and Peasants, that most of those that endeavoured to escape, were seized, and hurried to Prison, whereby the Gaols became thronged and crouded ; nor had they the favour of common Malefactours, but were thrust into Dungeons, and noisome places, their Friends not daring to visit or relieve them, by which means a great number perished through hunger, and other inconveniencies ; and although the Twelfth Article promises to secure the Laity in their Properties, Possessions, and

and Callings, yet the French Papists have not forgot the Decree of *Constance*, wherein it is expressed, *That no Faith is to be kept with Hereticks*, as they call the Protestants, for the same cruelty and inhumanity continued with as great Rage and Fury, where there was any plunder to be had, or people of Note dwelling: In *Picardy, Normandy, Le Berry, Campagne, Orleance, Neivernois, Belessois*, and the Isles of *France*, nay, in *Paris* it self, after the Edict was published, the Procurator-General, and some other Magistrates, sent for the Heads of divers Families, and declared to them, That it was the King's positive Will that they should change their Religion, and that if they would not comply they should be made to doe it; and so proceeded by Letters under the Prince's Seal, to banish the Elders of the Consistory, and such persons as they found, or at least conceived inflexible.

One thing is remarkable, *viz. Monsieur Saignelay*, Secretary of State, having sent for to his House, under divers pretences; about 100 Merchants, and others, he caused the Doors to be shut upon them, and instead of the business they expected, presented them with

with an Abjuration, commanding them in the King's name to sign it, declaring with a stern Countenance, they should not stir out at the Door till they had done it: The purport of it was this, That they should not only abjure the Heresie of *Calvin*, and enter into the Catholick Church, but declare that they did it voluntarily, or without being forced or compelled to it; and although they many ways excused it, yet being sharply reprimanded, and terrified by his Threats, not being fore-warned of such a danger, and doubting the ill consequence that might attend it, they at last, not voluntarily, but by constraint, signed that Abjuration: Nor by the power and influence of the Clergy, did the Magistrates refrain to take away Children from their Parents, to bring up in their superstitious way of idolatrous Worship, frequently separating the Man and Wife, where they could gain upon the one, or the other, to Apostatize. Nor did they spare to doe this in *Orange*, the sovereign Principality of his Highness the Prince, where the French King, by Right, has no power, but taking away the Ministers by force, committed them to Prison; the Dragoons, as it has been already hinted, doing there mischiefs

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much in likeness as in other Places, as well to the people as to the Officers of his Highness, to whom that Principality belongs. And much in this nature the Calamity of the suffering Protestants continued in the Kingdom of *France*, to the year 1685. Nor do they fail at this day to make good, as much as in them lies, what their Clergy threaten in their Pastoral Letters, by making it their study to invent new manner of Torments, the Magistrates being ever ready to assist them in the Execution.

I might go on with this melancholy Story to the swelling of a large Volume, and add to it the Cruelty of the Savoyards against the Protestants in the Countries under that Duke, whose Miseries equal, if not exceed, what I have mentioned; as likewise in sundry other places, and indeed in all places where the Papists have power, but that the digression will seem too long; and therefore I only give the Reader a taste of what has been served up in full Banquets of Cruelty and Revenge, thereby to let those that are at this day un-informed, know what they must expect, if they come into the hands of such as account it meritorious to destroy Hereticks, nor think it any Crime to break the most solemn Oaths

Oaths, and make void all Protestations and Engagements, when they suppose it advantageous to their Interest, or Church's Cause: And note by the way, that all of the Reformed Religion, who have separated from the Traditions, Errors, and Idolatrous Worship of *Rome*, pass with them for no other. These Proceedings however turned at last to the disadvantage of the Persecutors; for, though for a time it enriched them, yet the number of People that fled, or were ruined, occasioned the decay of Trade and Commerce, so that those Revenues that supplied the French King's Coffers, and enabled him to vex all *Europe*, by a tedious War being exhausted, notwithstanding he had taken *Luxembourg* from the Spaniards, he found himself in a low condition: for money being the very sinews of War, and his Subjects not forward to lend, as appears by the Answer of the Bankers of *Paris*, when he sent to them the last year for several Millions of Livres, *viz.* That they humbly begged his Excuse, forasmuch that if they so far weakened the Bank, they could not support their Credit in answering the Bills that should be drawn upon them; He then, I say, found that when

by such unjust means he depopulated his Kingdom, he fought against himself: but to return.

The Prince of *Orange* all this while highly disapproved his Proceedings, and if in Arms he did not oppose them, it was not for want of Will, but rather that he on his part would keep the Peace inviolable, and rather bear, till a farther opportunity, the affront and injury done him, in the wrong his Subjects of the Principality of *Orange* had received, than involve the States in a new War; which might have been justly excused, since the French were the Aggressors. But to come yet nearer to the purpose:

Whilst his Highness was diverting and reposing himself from the Toils of War, which now ceased by the conclusion and ratifying of the Treaty with *France*, His Majesty of Great *Britain*, King *Charles II.* after five or six days indisposition, departed this Life at his Palace Royal of *White-Hall* on the 6th. of *February*, 1684. not only to the extraordinary Grief of his Subjects, but of all *Europe*, their Highnesses more especially bearing a superlative part in the sorrow the loss of that good King occasioned, whose Funeral was private-
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ly solemnized on the 14th. of *February* towards the Evening in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapell, where it was interred in a Vault under the East-end of the South-Iſle; Service being ended, and the Officers of his Houſhold having broke their Staves, the Royal Style was proclaimed by another of the Kings at Arms, according to the Cuſtome: And thus ſet this great Monarch, who had been ſo uſeful and dear to the Interſt of *Chriſtendom*, making way thereby for his Brother, who was immediately proclaimed, &c. and accordingly was Crowned at *Westminſter*, on the twenty third of *April* following, with much ſplendour and magnificence, as is uſual at the Royal Ceremonies of the Coronation of the Kings of Great *Britain*, &c. and had the Condolement and Congratulation, the one for the Death of King *Charles*, and the other for His Maſteſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, not only from the States-General, but from moſt of the European Princes. And now the States of *Holland* being in frequent Conſults about the Affairs of that Republick, between the Adjournments his Highneſſe the Prince of *Orange* diverted himſelf in viſiting the Towns and Fortifications,

and settling Military Affairs ; and the better to remove the Melancholy the Death of the King his Uncle had occasioned, recreated himself at his Country Palace ; when in the mean while the Duke of *Monmouth*, and Earl of *Argile*, going from *Holland* with an inconsiderable number of Men, the former to invade *England*, and the latter *Scotland*, their Expeditions proved altogether successless ; for being severally routed, and taken by the King's Forces, they suffered Death, together with divers others of their Adherents and Abettors.

In *July*, 1687. his Highness returning from *Hounsfyrdyke* to the *Hague*, he there gave Audience to several foreign Ministers, and then parted thence to visit the Garisons of *Maestricht*, *Boisleduck*, and others belonging to the States, and in his Return was met by Her Royal Highness at *Lee*, he having in his Progress given necessary Orders for the well governing and strengthening of those Places.

In *December* the *Marquess d'Albeville*, Envoy extraordinary from his Majesty of Great Britain, had Audience of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and the States of *Holland*, but then adjourning to the 7th. of *January*, great preparation

parations of Fire-works were made in the mean while to entertain Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, on New-years-day, representing a Battel, with four lines, ranged with several Batteries, lively expressing the manner of an Engagement. Now the foreign Priests coming again into remembrance, and being looked upon as Enemies to the Common-wealth, notwithstanding the intercession that had been made on their behalf, the Court of Justice at the *Hague* drew up a Decree, commanding them to retire out of the Country, and never to return again, promising a Reward of 100 Ducatoons to any that should make discovery, and settling a penalty of 600 Florins upon those that should harbour and conceal any of them, for the first time; 1200 for the second; and corporal punishment for the third Offence; whereupon a great many of them fled into *England*, where indeed there was but too many before: And now the Spring coming on, the Prince and Princess of *Orange* went to their Palace at *Lee*.

The King of *England*, for private Reasons of State, being about this time desirous to call home the English Regi-

ments, in the Service of the States-General, the *Marquess d' Albeville* made it known immediately to their Lordships, but they not willing to part with those Forces, he proceeded to put in his Memorials, representing not only his Resentment of that Refusal, but the danger the Officers and Soldiers might incur; but the States having before-hand disbanded them, and listed them under their own Command, as many as would enter themselves, (which was the greatest Part of them, as well Officers as Soldiers,) this business came to nothing; and although his Majesty had ordered the Masters and Captains of Ships and Vessels, to give such as would return free Passage, with promise of Advancement, yet not many came over.

In *May* the Elector of *Saxony* was splendidly entertained by his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, at *Hounslaerdyke*, and the next day his Highness accompanied him to *Scheveling*, where they went on Board a small Vessel that carried them to a Squadron of 17 Men of War, arrived from *Schonevelt*, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Allemond*, who sent upon their Approach two light Frigats, and a Shallop, to meet them,
and

and were saluted with the Cannon of all the Ships; when having Dined on board the Vice-Admiral, they returned to *Scheveling*, and from thence his Electoral Highness of *Saxony* went to visit *Delf*, *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, *Maestricht*, *Leige*, *Aix*, and *Cologne*, and so returned home by the way of *Francfort*; when in the mean while the *Heer Van Dieft* acquainted the Prince of *Orange*, and the States, with the Death of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, a person most firm to the Protestant Interest, and whose Death was regretted by the Protestant Princes and States, so that both the Prince and the States, of *Holland* immediately nominated a fit person to go and make their Complement of Condolence to the present Elector. The next month the *Marquess d' Alberville*, acquainted the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, as also the States, with the News of the Queen of *England's* being delivered of a Son, at their Royal Palace of *St. James's*, on Sunday the 10th. of *June*; and soon after the News, by sundry Expresses, was likewise made known to the King's Ministers in all the Courts of *Christendom*, who, at a vast Expence and Magnificence, proclaimed it, and the Conduits in *London* were commanded to run with

Wine, and a Thanksgiving day was likewise held for the Queens safe Delivery; Congratulations were made, upon this occasion, by all the Foreign Ministers, and the Infant soon after ordered to be prayed for in the publick Prayers of the Church. Some Addresses were likewise presented upon that occasion, and the Romanists flattered themselves with a lasting Tranquillity; and so sure they thought they were of gaining the point, that the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Bishops of *Ely*, *Peterborough*, *St. Asaph*, *Chichester*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Bristol* (who had been committed by an Order of Council to the Tower, for humbly beseeching his Majesty by Petition to remit his Commands of enjoyning his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience to be read in the Churches, in time of Divine Service) were brought to their Tryalls at the King's-Bench Court *Westminster*, where, notwithstanding all that was alledged against them, and the pressing Arguments of a Popish Judge, then upon the Bench, their Candour and Innocence so fairly and plainly appeared, that instead of their Adversaries proving that Petition a Libel, it was evidently demonstrated that they had done nothing but their

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The Papists, to leave no stone unturned that they might secure themselves for the future as well as the present, used many Arts and Insinuations to sound the Intentions and thoughts of their Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, whereupon Mr. *James Stewart* took upon him, & that not without the King's knowledge and approbation, as appears by the Letter writ to *Minn Heer Fagel*, Pensionary of *Holland*, and *West-Friesland*, upon the King's publishing his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and intention to take away the Test and Penal Laws, which occasioned his Answer, in substance this, though little to the satisfaction of the Roman Catholics, viz.

That their Highnesses have often declared, as they did more particularly to the Marquess Albeville, his Majesties Envoy extraordinary to the States, That it is their Opinion, that no Christian ought to be persecuted for his Conscience, or be ill used because he differs from the publick and established Religion, and therefore they could be content, that even the Papists in England, Scotland, and Ireland, might be suffered to continue in their Religion with as much Liberty as is allowed them by the States of the United Provinces, and as for the Protestant Dis-
senters,

senters, their Highnesses did not only consent, but heartily approved of their having an entire Liberty, for the full Exercise of their Religion, without any trouble or hindrance, &c.

That their Highnesses were ready, in case his Majesty of England should desire it, to declare their willingness to concur in the settling and confirming this Liberty as far as it lay in them, and were ready, if desired, to concur in the Repealing the Laws, provided always that those Laws remain still in their full vigor, by which the Roman Catholics are shut out of both Houses of Parliament, out of all Employments, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, as likewise all those other Laws, which confirm the Protestant Religion, and which secure it against all the Attempts of the Roman Catholics.

But that their Highnesses could not agree to the Repealing of the Test, or those Penal Laws that tend to the security of the Protestant Religion, since the Roman Catholics receive no more prejudice from these than the being excluded from Parliaments, or from publick Employments, and that by them the Protestant Religion is covered from all the Designs of the Roman Catholics against it, or against the publick safety; and neither the Tests, nor those other Laws, can be said to
 carry

carry in them any Severity against the Roman Catholicks, upon Account of their Consciences; they being only Provisions qualifying Men to be Members of Parliament, or to be capable of bearing Offices, by which they must declare before God and Men, that they are for the Protestant Religion; so that all this amounts to no more than a securing the Protestant Religion, from any prejudice that it may receive from Roman Catholicks.

That their Highnesses have thought, and do still think, that more than this ought not to be asked or expected from them, since by this means the Roman Catholicks and their Posterity would be for ever secured from all troubles, in their Persons or Estates, or in the Exercise of their Religion; and that the Roman Catholicks ought to be satisfied with this, and not to disquiet the Kingdom because they cannot be admitted to sit in Parliament, or to be in Employment, or because those Laws in which the security of the Protestant Religion does chiefly consist are not repealed, by which they may be put in a condition to over-turn it.

That their Highnesses also believed, that Dissenters would be for ever satisfied when they should be for ever covered from all danger of being disturbed, or punished for the free Exercise of their Religion, upon any sort of pretence whatsoever. These

These things we find in the Letter of that great Minister of State, as the just Sentiments of their Highnesses, which did not at all please the Court; and perceiving the Wind averse in that quarter, Mr. *Stewart* in his other Letter tells the Pensioner a while after, *That the Court was quite beyond it, and had taken other measures, &c.*

About this time an account being given by the persons who had it in charge, and for that intent made it their Business to visit the most considerable places in *England* and *Wales*, how the people stood affected, in relation to the taking off the Penal Laws and Tests, if they should be chosen Members of Parliament or were qualified for chusing. The King being at *Windsor* the 24th. of *August*, he declared in Council, That pursuant to his Declaration he resolved to call a Parliament, to meet the 27th. of *November* following, and ordered the Lord Chancellor to issue out Writs on that behalf the 18th. of *September*, after the sitting of that Council; and accordingly Writs were prepared, but were stopped and recalled, upon certain notice that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* was.

was preparing for *England*, more of which I shall have occasion to mention hereafter.

About the beginning of *September*, the Prince went to meet the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, going from *Loo* on the 5th. for *Minden*, as also to meet some other Princes and Noble-men of *Germany*; which so allarm'd the French King, that the Count d' *Avanx*, the French Ambassadour presented a Memorial to the Sates-General by the Order of his master, who mistaking the measures the Prince intended at that time to take, complained therein, That the King his Master being informed of the motions and Conferences that were made and held towards the Frontiers of *Cologne*, against the Cardinal of *Fustemburgh*, and that Chapter, he was resolved to maintain the Cardinal and the Privileges against all those that should go about to trouble them, &c. No sooner did his Highness return from that Conference to *Loo*, but Orders were taken to draw the Forces together, in order to the Encampment upon the *Mooker Hyde*; and the Forces of the other Princes had Orders to be upon their march, as those of *Brandenburgh*, *Hesse Cassel*, &c. and on

on the 16th. of *September* the States assembled at the *Hague*, where his Highness the Prince of *Orange* was present, continuing in debating several matters of great weight and consequence, but as to the particulars we are wanting; however it was generally suspected that the King had Intelligence that the great preparations of Naval and Land Forces were intended for *England*; when contrary to expectation, His Majesty, in his Declaration bearing Date the 20th. of *September*, relating to the Regulating Elections, has this Clause, viz. *We are willing the Roman Catholicks shall remain incapable to be Members of the House of Commons, &c.* and on the 26th. an Order was published to restore the Deputy-Lieutenants, and such Gentlemen as had been put out of their Offices, and Commissions; and the next publick account we had, was the King's Proclamation, bearing Date the 25th. of *September*, giving a large Account of his Highness's Intentions to pass the Seas. and land in *England*, and the Marquess d' *Albeville* presented a Memorial to the Deputies of the States-General upon that Subject, yet the preparations went on, and whilst the Marquess expected an Answer to his Memorial,

rial, the Troups embarked, and her Highness, and the *Mareschal de Scomberg* came to the *Hague*: And so far wrought the News of these preparations, that *Magdalen College* in *Oxford* was ordered to be restored and settled; *London* was likewise restored her antient Charter; other Corporations were restored to their Charters and Magistrates, and the Church of *England* had immediately the right hand offellowship, which made many wonder to see things so suddenly changed; the suffering Bishops were received into favour, and had leave to make their proposals for the good settlement and constitution of the Government, and the Popish Party that was so lately Paramount, began to droop, so wonderfully wrought the terrour of his Highness's Approach.

On the 15th. of *October*, the Infant who had before been privately Christened, was publickly named, amidst the Ceremonies and Rites of Baptism; in the Chapel at *St. James's*, by the Name *James Francis Edward*, the Pope being God father by his *Nuncio*, and the Queen Dowager God mother, the King and Queen, with many others, assisting. And now great preparations were

were made to take the Field, and Sutlers encouraged to attend the Army, with more Freedom and Advantage than formerly; for News came on the 23d. of *October*, that the Troups were all on Ship-board; and that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* would embark so soon as the Ships in the *Texel* had joined those that lay in the *Maese*, and that the States upon the Arrest the *French* had made of the *Dutch* Ships in their Ports, had published a Placart, prohibiting the Importation of *French* Commodities, till they were released; and various reports going abroad, the King put out a Proclamation, prohibiting the spreading of Rumours and False News.

On *Friday* the 26th. *Old-style*, the Fleet having the Equipage on Board, consisting of Fifty two men of War, and a very numerous attendance of Victual-lars, and Vessels for the Transportation of the Land Forces, Sailed between three and four of the Clock in the Afternoon, from the Flats near the *Bril*, with the Wind at South West and by South; the Prince embarked on a Vessel of between Twenty eight and Thirty Guns; there likewise embarked the Count de *Solmes*, the Count de *Stirum*, the *Sieur* Ben.

...ing, the *Sieur Overkirk*, the *Mare-*
chal de Schoenberg, his Son *Count Charles*;
 with several others, as well English No-
 men as Strangers; and the next day
 they came in sight of *Scheveling*, when
 the Wind came more Westward, but the
 Weather not being favourable, some
 ships and small Vessels, on which the
 Horse were on board, suffered damage,
 and the Fleet by that means delayed; yet
 again setting Sail on the 3d. of *Novem-*
ber, between ten and eleven of the Clock
 the morning, about half Seas over;
 the Fleet came within sight of *Dover*,
 and were passing by, till about five in
 the Afternoon; at what time they were
 past that place, without any inter-
 ruption from the English Fleet, who lay
 within sight of them; and Stearing a
 Channel course westward, the Wind at
 last North-east, a very fresh Gale.
 On the 5th. of *November*, about 300
 ships came into *Torbay*. in the County of
Devon; and several of them directly to
Wrixam Key, and landed there Soldiers
 to secure the landing of the rest, if any
 opposition should be made; so that five
 or six hundred presently got on Land,
 and put themselves in a posture of De-
 fence, whilst the rest were sending on
 shore,

shoar, some by Boats, and some by the help of the Tide : And so far were the Country people from being in a consternation, that on such occasions frequently falls out, that they on the contrary not only congratulated his Highness's Arrival, but brought plenty of Provisions and Necessaries for the Soldiers, and such as came on shoar ; there being only three small Vessels missing of the whole Fleet ; whereof two, a Pink, and a Fishing-boat, were taken by the *Woolwich*, below *Hole Haven*; there being on board some Horse : The other was a Fly-boat, taken by the *Swallow* Frigate, having on board four Companies of Foot, of Colonel *Babington's* Regiment, commanded by Major *Collambine* : However the men were kindly used, especially the Soldiers ; and these had not been taken, but by their separation from the Fleet. As to the number of Horse and Foot, as also the Fleet, take the following List, as it was said to be Printed in *Holland*.

H O R S E.

<p>The Life Guard. Regiment of Guards Commanded by the Sieur Benting. Waldeck's Regiment.</p>	<p>Nassau. Mompelian. Ginckel. Count Vanderlip. The Prince's Dragoons.</p>
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Marrewis Dragoons.

Segravemore.

Sapbroeck.

Flodorp.

Seyde.

Oye.

Suylestein.

In all

Troupers, 1683.

Life Guard 197.

Regiment of Guards of
Benting, 480.

Princes Dragoons, 860.

Marrewis Dragoons, 440

3650.

F O O T.

Foot Guards, Comman-
ded by Count Solms,

25 Companies, 2000.

Mackey, 12 Companies.

Balfort, 12 Companies.

Talmash, 12 Companies.

A Regiment which was
formerly Bellisle, 12

Companies.

A Regiment which was
formerly Wachop's

12 Companies.

A Regiment which was
the late Earl of Oflor-

ries, 10 Companies.

Breckvelt, 10 Compa-
nies.

Holstein, 10 Companies.

Wirtemberg, 10 Com-
panies.Hagendorn, 10 Com-
panies.

Fagel, 10 Companies.

Nassau, 10 Companies.

Carelson, 12 Companies.

Brander, 10 Companies.

Prince of Breckvel, 10
Companies.

In all 164 Companies,

at 53 in a Company

8592

2000 Guards.

10692.

The F L E E T.

Men of War, 65.

Fly-Boats, 400.

Pinks, 60.

Fire-Ships.

10.

635.

So

So by this it appears, that his Highness had effectually 14352. persons under his command, not accounting those that came over Voluntiers; and these, past peradventure, rather increased than diminished, during the Fleet, which by this Account consisted of 635. great and small Ships and Vessels, lying in the Roads, for some time after this List was published. But to return again to *Torbay*.

His Highness having in good order landed the greatest part of the Horse and Foot, and given Directions for the speedy landing the rest, and the Cannon to be un-shipped, for the more conveniency at *Topsham*, he marched towards the City of *Exeter*, with the general Approbation, Shouts, and Applause of the People, who flocked from all parts to welcome him; and divers Gentlemen of those parts came to wait upon him, and tender their service upon his approach, the Bishop retired, and the Gates were closed, by Order of the Mayor, but without baracadoing or fastening, so that being soon opened, an advanc'd party enter'd, and was joyfully received by the Inhabitants, a great many of them having before their coming,

listed

listeth themselves for the service of the Prince; and into this City his Highness entred with great Splendour the *Friday* after his landing, and took up his Residence in the Bishop's Palace; giving a strict command to all the Officers and Soldiers, that they should behave themselves orderly and civilly, to all manner of persons, duly and diligently observing to defray their Quarters, and offering no manner of Injury nor Violence, under severe Penalties, and such Regiments as that City could not quarter, were appointed other Stations.

In this City, in a full Auditory, his Highness's first Declaration was read; shewing the Reasons of his coming over, and inducing him to appear in Arms in the Kingdom of *England*; for the preserving the Protestant Religion, and for the restoring the Laws and Liberties of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; setting forth, *How they had been manifestly Violated by Evil Counsellours, and Ministers of State, to the great Oppression of the people, and endangering the Subversion of the Religion, and Established Government of these Kingdoms, and to bring them under Popery and Slavery: With many other cogent and pressing Reasons,*

Reasons, set forth at large in that *Declaration*; and especially a clause wherein his Highness expresses his doubts, as likewise those of the Nation, concerning the true Birth of the Infant; and this part it was, that caused the King to call the extraordinary Council, that met in the *Council Chamber*, a *White-Hall*, on the 22d. of *October*, where, before a considerable number of Peers, Ministers of State, Officers of the Household, the Judges, the King's Council, the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen of the City, &c. where the Depositions of 41 Persons as to their knowledge in that matter, consisting of both Sexes were given in; and on the 27th. of *October* they were enrolled in the Court of *Chancery*, together with those of the Earl of *Huntington*, and Earl of *Peterborough*, who were not present when the Depositions were taken in the *Council Chamber*, but given in the *Chancery Court*: All which Proceedings are printed at large, and not greatly to our purpose; but to them I therefore refer the more inquisitive Reader.

The Prince continuing still in the City of *Exeter*, gave necessary Orders for the Settlement of the Revenue of those

those Parts, arising by Excise, and other Duties, where the King's Officers were at that time remiss in their Attendance, some of them being Roman Catholicks, and fled, he appointed the Lord *Wiltshire*, Mr. *Herbert*, and Mr. *Rom*, Commissioners, for the more prudent Management, and sent out Parties to purchase Horses for their Service ; His Highness recreating himself at times, by taking a view of the Country, but his Army almost hourly increasing, he commanded detached Parties to advance, and possess themselves of convenient Posts ; and in the mean time we had News that the Lord *Delamere* came to *Manchester* with a strong Party, and there declared for His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and made a Speech to his Tenents, and others, desiring them to meet him the next day at *Bodon Downs*, the intended Place of Rendezvous ; where accordingly he found a great appearance, who willingly submitted themselves to be disposed under his Command : But the Lord *Lovelace* being on his way to join with the Prince, with a Party of Horse, was surprized in his Inn at *Cirencester* by the Militia ; and (after a stout resistance, in which

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the Major that commanded , together with his Son, and some others, were killed,) his Lordship was taken Prisoner, and afterward carried to *Gloucester*, but was there rescued by a Party of the Prince's Horse.

The King upon notice that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* had left *Exeter*, and was advancing with his own and the additional Forces that were come in, caused the Train of Artillery to be drawn out of the Tower, being before prepared on Carriages fit to March ; and passing towards *Salisbury*, he prepared his Equipage to be at the Head of his Army, which was ordered to draw together about *Salisbury*, and accordingly setting out from *White-Hall* with no great Attendance, he arrived there the 19th. of *November*, about Four in the Evening, and was met by the Duke of *Berwick*, the Earl of *Faversham*, and other Commanders, on Horse-back, a Mile from the Gates of the City, where he was attended by the Mayor and Aldermen, in their Formalities, to the Bishop's Palace, appointed for his Lodgings ; and there perceiving an almost general falling off of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as the Forces under his Pay, and that di-
vers

vers Lords were up in the North, he issued out a Proclamation, bearing Date the 20th. of *November*, offering a Pardon to all his Subjects that had taken up Arms under the Prince, if they returned in Twenty Days, and rendered themselves to the Officers Military and Civil, &c.

Whilst these things happened, a Party of the Prince's Men being abroad, and advancing beyond their Strengths, were pursued and charged by *Coll. Sarsfield*, with 70 Horse, and 30 Dragoons and Granadiers; and overtaking them at *Wincanton*, they posted themselves behind the Hedges; upon which the Dragoons and Granadiers were obliged to dismount, and march up to the Hedges, so that they began to Fire very briskly on both sides, and several were killed and wounded; but *Collonel Sarsfield* getting into the Field with his Horse, and Charging them in the Rear, they were most of them killed and taken Prisoners. Amongst the Slain was one *Cambell*, a Lieutenant, who commanded them; and on the King's Party four were killed, and *Cornet Web* mortally wounded.

This slender Success was clouded, upon Notice that the Earl of *Bath* had Seized upon *Plymouth*, and made the Earl of *Huntington*, the Governour thereof, Prisoner; the whole Garison declaring for His Highness, upon reading his Declarations; the Fleet likewise began to grow cold, and many of the Commanders began to declare for the Prince; so that the King not thinking it convenient to hazard a Battel with an Army he could no ways ensure to his Interest, upon the near Approaches of the Prince's Forces, (with whom were now a great part of the Nobility) he hastily left *Salisbury*, drawing off those Forces he had there, and remanding the Train of Artillery returned to *White-Hall*, where he arrived on the 26th. of *November*, in the Evening, and appointed Collonel *Beville Skelton* Lieutenant of the Tower, in the Place of Sir *Edward Hales*; and according to what had been desired by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in their Petition, gave Order to the Lord Chancellour, for Issuing out Writs for the Summoning a Parliament to sit the 15th. day of the ensuing *January*, and Commissioners were nominated to treat

treat with the Prince: A *Proclamation* was likewise publish'd to give timely notice to those that were Electors, or would stand for Candidates: The Bishop of *Exeter* was likewise nominated Lord Arch-Bishop of the long vacant See of *York*, and did Homage to the King the day after the Ceremonies of his Translation from the See of *Exeter* to the Archiepiscopal See of *York*; which were performed at *Lambeth*, by his Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, assisted by the Bishops of *St. Asaph*, *Ely*, *Rocheſter*, and *Peterborough*.

Whilst these things were doing, News came that the Lords in the North had seized upon *York*, and made the Governour Prisoner, declaring for the Prince of *Orange*, and disarming all Papists of note, their Number and Power daily increasing; so that the Lord *Mollenax*, who was up with a Party for the King in those Parts, found himself in no condition to make any head; but soon after was deserted by most of his Followers; and the strong Garrison of *Hull* was secured to the Interest of His Highness, by the Deputy Governour, and by the Assistance of the Soldiers of

his Party, the Towns-men, and some Sea-men that were in the Port; the securing it, according to the Relation, being on this manner.

On the 3d. of *Decemben*, about 9 of the Clock, the Guards being set, and the *Tat-too* over, the Deputy-Governour, as it was his place, was preparing to go the Rounds, but the Lord *Langdale*, the Governour, told him he had appointed the Lord *Montgomery*, and Major *Fountain*, to supply that Duty for the Night; whereupon some Words passing, the Deputy Governour made his Party, and drawing up the Soldiers in Battalia, siezed the Guards, and made the Lord *Langdale*, the Lord *Montgomery*, and others, Prisoners; and at break of day a Party was sent over the Bridge, to seize the Castle, and Block-Houses, with the new Citadel; so that the Inhabitants and Sea-men concurring with the Soldiers, that strong Place was entirely secured, and the Mass-House demolished with great joy, and ringing of Bells, and the Prince's Colours were placed upon the high Church; the Papists that had come thither for shelter were turned out, and the Governour dismissed, and guarded a
part.

part of the way to his House, to prevent the danger that threatened him from the Mobile, who began to be very insolent. Divers other places declared likewise for the Prince; and the Duke of *Beaufort*, who had Commanded the County Militia, perceiving he could not in that kind advantage the King's Affairs, which were now grown desperate, betook himself to his Retirement; so that the Militia found themselves disbanded.

The Noblemen who were sent to treat with his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, about accommodating the affairs of the Kingdom, not being able to effect in all points what the King desired, the Infant, which had been sent to *Portsmouth*, either as supposed the securest place, or to pass the Seas, was sent for back in great haste; and the Priests began to shift for themselves, Father *Petre* was missing, with divers others, who it is supposed, perceiving the desperateness of their condition, made an early escape; and several Councils were held, most of them privately in the King's Closet, to advise what was to be done in the Juncture of affairs; when on the 9th. of *Decem-*

ber, in the Evening, News came that greatly allarm'd the Court, and put it for the most part in a hurry and consternation, viz. *That the Prince's Forces had made their way through Reading, and gained the Pass of Twyford-bridge, without any considerable resistance:* And thus we find the account of this Action.

About 1500 Horse, and 3 Troups of Irish Dragoons being quartered, or posted in the Town of *Reading*, were put into a Consternation upon the Report, that a strong advanced Party of the Prince's Army were on their march to beat up their Quarters; so that after some Consultation of the Officers, it was concluded they should draw off to *Twyford-Bridge*, and there make good their Post, which accordingly they did; but the Scouts that were sent abroad to discover, coming in, and giving them an account that the Roads were clear, the Commander in chief commanded that *Claverhouse* Regiment of Scotch Horse, and the Irish Dragoons, should march back, and repossess the Town of *Reading*, which they did on the Eighth of *December* at Night, with Orders to be in readiness, and upon their Guards to

to prevent surprize; so that most of them kept on Horse-back, some in the Market-place, and others at the Posts assigned them; but there being yet no news of the advanc'd Party, they were commanded by their Officers to alight, and refresh themselves and their Horses; when at ten of the Clock in the Morning, the Trumpet sounded to Horse, the Prince's Forces being at the Town's end, almost before they were discovered, whereupon a sharp dispute ensued, with brisk Firing on both Parties; the Irish Dragoons bearing the brunt of the Encounter, though the Scotch Horse in small detached Bodies made some Firings; but they were overpowered, driven out of the Town, and obliged to retreat to *Twysford*-Bridge; and in conclusion, many of the King's Party Deserted, and the rest were constrained to quit the Pass, and make the best of their Retreat. In this Skirmish we cannot learn that above Thirty were killed, and several wounded. But now the King having no considerable Forces, especially none capable of making Head against a prevailing Army; the Queen, who had been at *Windsor* the day before, to fetch the

Infant, taking her solemn leave of the King, crossed the *Thames* on the Tenth of *December*, about Three in the Morning, where her Coaches waited for her; and so with the Child, and a slender Attendance, made for *Dover*, or some Port near it, and there took Shipping for *France*, where she soon after landed, and had a place of Residence appointed her by the French King.

The Queen having left *White-Hall*, as also a great many of the Courtiers, the King the same Evening called an extraordinary Council; and sent for the Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Sheriffs; who waiting upon His Majesty, were, amongst other things, charged to have a Care of the City, and keep it in Peace and Quietness, as much as in them lay, and then were dismissed: However, the Council held a long Debate, and a meeting was appointed the next Morning; but, contrary to the Expectation of almost the whole Kingdom, the King, about Three a Clock in the Night, took Barge at the *Privy Stairs*, with a small Equipage; and went down the River on his Departure, without giving notice to any of the Officers of his Household, who were then in

The King's Departure, was no sooner spread abroad, but the Lords Spiritual and Temporal that were about Town assembled; and finding *White-Hall* full of Consternation, after some Debates, they gave order for the dismissing Popish Officers and Soldiers; and giving Directions for the keeping of that Palace from Pillage or Spoil, which in that Confusion might have happened, they adjourned immediately to the *Guild Hall* of the City of *London*, where, by their Order, the Lord Mayor had summoned the Court of Aldermen, and thither they sent for Collonel *Bevil Skelton*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*; and ordered him, to resign up that important Citadel to the Lord *Essex*, in trust of the City, till other Measures could be taken; and proceeded to approve and sign the following Declaration, viz.

We doubt not, but the World believes, that in this great and dangerous Conjunction We are Heartily and Zealously concerned for the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberties and Properties of the Subject; and we did reasonably hope, that the King having Issued out his Proclamation and Writs for a Free
Parliament

Parliament, We might have rested secure under the Expectation of that Meeting; but His Majesty having withdrawn himself, and as we apprehend, in order to his Departure out of the Kingdom, by the pernicious Counsels of Persons ill-affected to our Nation, and Religion, We cannot, without being wanting to our Duty, be silent under the Calamities wherein the Popish Counsels, which so long prevailed, have miserably involved us: We do therefore unanimously resolve to apply ourselves to his Highness the Prince of Orange, who with so great Kindness to these Kingdoms, so vast Expence, and so much hazard to his own Person, hath undertaken (by endeavouring to procure a Free Parliament), to rescue us, with as little Effusion of Christian Blood as possible, from imminent Dangers of Popery and Slavery.

And we do hereby declare, That we will with our utmost Endeavours assist his Highness in the obtaining such a Parliament, with all speed, wherein our Laws, our Liberties, and our Prosperities may be secured; the Church of England in particular, with a due Liberty to Protestant Dissenters; and in general, the Protestant Religion and Interest, over the whole World may be supported and encouraged, to the
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Glory of God, the Happiness of the Established Government, in these Kingdoms, and the advantage of all Princes, and States in Christendom, that may be herein concerned.

In the mean time we will endeavour to preserve, as much as in us lies, the Peace and Security of these great and populous Cities of London and Westminster, and the parts adjacent, by taking Care to disarm all Papists, and secure all Jesuits, and Romish Priests, who are in or about the same; and if there be any thing more to be performed by us; for the promoting His Highness's Generous Intentions for the publick Good, we shall be ready to doe it as Occasion shall require.

This was signed by the two Arch-Bishops, five Bishops, and Twenty two Noblemen; and it was there concluded, that the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Viscount Weymouth, the Lord Bishop of Ely, and the Lord Culpepper, should forthwith attend his Highness the Prince of Orange, with the said Declaration; and at the same time acquaint him with what was farther done at that meeting.

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The Lords having left the *Guild Hall*, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and the Common Council assembled, and amongst other Matters it was agreed by Vote, that an Humble Address should in their Names, and on the behalf of the City, be presented to His Highness the Prince of Orange, *In hac verba.*

May it please your Highness,

WE taking into Consideration Your Highness's fervent Zeal for the Protestant Religion, manifested to the World in your many and hazardous Enterprises; which it hath pleased Almighty God to bless you with miraculous success, we render our deepest thanks to the Divine Majesty for the same, and beg leave to present our humble thanks to your Highness particularly, for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom; to carry on, and perfect your glorious Design, to rescue England, Scotland, and Ireland, from Popery and Slavery; and in a Free Parliament to establish the Religion, the Laws, and Liberties of these Kingdoms upon a sure and lasting Foundation.

We have hitherto lookt for some Remedy for those Oppressions and imminent Dangers we, together with our Protestant Fellow Subjects, labour under, from His Majesties Concessions and Concurrences with your Highness's just and pious purposes, expressed in your Gracious Declaration;

But herein finding our selves finally disappointed by His Majesties with-drawing himself, we presume to make your Highness our Refuge, and do in the Name of the Capital City, implore your Highness's Protection; and most humbly beseech your Highness to vouchsafe to repair to this City, where your Highness will be received with universal Joy and Satisfaction.

This Address being highly approved by all present, Four Aldermen, and Eight Commoners were appointed to wait upon his Highness, and present him with the said Address; and accordingly it was presented, and very favourably received.

And the Lieutenancy of the City of London, being the same day assembled, drew up an Address to be presented to his Highness, on the behalf of themselves, the Militia, &c. which being to the same Effect with the former, we think it needless to insert.

This

This Address was delivered by four of the Members of the Lieutenancy, and very kindly received by his Highness. By this time the Earl of *Feversham*, then commanding the King's Forces, having received His Majesties Letter, by which he understood he had withdrawn himself; and wherein he received such Orders as the King thought necessary to leave, he sent to acquaint his His Highness the Prince of *Orange* with what had happened in the following Letter.

S I R,

HAVING received this Morning a Letter from His Majesty, with the unfortunate News of his Resolution to go out of England, and that he is actually gone, I thought my self obliged, being at the Head of his Army, having received his Majesties Orders to make no opposition against any Body, to let your Highness know (with the Advice of the Officers here) so soon as it was possible; to hinder the Misfortune of Effusion of Bloud: I have ordered already, to that purpose, all the Troups that are under my Command, which shall be the last Order they shall receive from me, &c.

This

This Order caused the Troups to fall off and disband, as well because they knew themselves without a Head, as not knowing how to come by their Pay, if they continued in the Service; and indeed many of the Foot Soldiers were driven to great extremity; being by this Disbanding destitute of Moneys, Lodging, and other neccessaries, and had for a while nothing to subsist, but the Charity of the People: And although the Irish Battalion seemed for a time obstinate to continue in Arms, yet the Commands they received from His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and the necessity that they felt, constrained them to submit.

This Dispersing of the Soldiers, made his Highness publish a Declaration, requiring all Commanders in chief, by Beat of Drum, or otherwise, to call together the several Officers and Soldiers, belonging to their respective Regiments, Troups, and Companies, in such places as they should find most convenient for their Rendezvouz; and there to keep them in good Order and Discipline. And likewise directing and requiring all such Officers, and Soldiers, forthwith to repair to such places as shall be

be appointed for that purpose by the respective Collonels, or Commanders in chief.

Whilst these things passed in the Army, the multitude got together in divers places, spoiling and demolishing the Popish Mass-Houses, and Chapels; much defacing the Dwelling Houses of several Eminent Papists, who were fled for fear of being secured; and though the Magistrates laboured to quiet the Tumults and Disorders of this kind, yet they found their Authority too feeble, till the Mobile had spent their rage in *London, &c.* They pull'd down the Convent of Monks in *St. John's*, which had been two Years Building at a vast Expence, and Burnt the greatest part of the Timber and Materials in *Smithfield*; having before seized some of the Goods, as they were removing them, and burnt them in *Holborn*: They likewise defaced and demolished the Chapels in *Lime-street* and *Lincolns-Inn Fields*, with that of the Spanish Ambassadour's at *Wild-hen-street*, where violently breaking into his Excellency's Lodgings, they got great store of Plunder, in Plate, Money, and rich Goods, &c. And in like manner they served the Lodgings of the Resident

Florence, in *St. James's Hay-Market*; and offered divers Affronts and Abuses to other Houses, gathering in such Numbers from all parts, that it is almost incredible; insomuch, that neither the Watches, nor Trained-Bands, thought it safe to oppose the Torrent; but the next day it was pretty, well allayed and then search was made in divers places for such as were fled from Justice; and amongst others, to the no small wonder of the People, the Lord Chancellour *Jefferies* was taken, at a blind House in *Hope and Anchor Alley* in *Wapping*, disguised like a Sailer, and endeavouring to make his escape in a Vessel that lay by the Key for *Hamborough*; and being brought before the Lord Mayor, who by reason of an Indisposition that then seized him, not being capable of examining the Matter, he was contented to go the *Tower* to preserve himself from the rage of the Rabble, that loudly threatened him with Destruction; and being guarded thither with a Detachment of the Trained-Bands, was received by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*; to whom, upon Notice, the Lords at *White-Hall* sent a Warrant of Commitment, to keep the Body of *George Lord Jefferies*,

Jefferies, Baron of *Wem*, in safe Custody, &c.

On the 14th. of *December*, His Highness the Prince of *Orange* came to *Windsor* about Three in the Afternoon, and was received with most profound respect and submission by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, the Steward of that Corporation Congratulating his Arrival in a most Elegant Speech; and afterwards he went to the Prince of *Denmark's* Lodgings, prepared for his Reception: And whilst His Highness was preparing for *London*, News came that the King attempting to pass the Seas at *Faversham* in disguise, was stay'd by some of the Towns-men who were searching for such as were endeavouring the like, who being ignorant that it was his Majesty, carried him in a rude manner to a house in the Town; taking from him some Jewels, a considerable quantity of Gold, and his Crucifix of a great Value: Nor did those rude People desist from their Incivilities, till a Gentleman coming to see the Prisoners they had taken, and knowing the King, fell on his Knees to pay him duty; whereat the multitude being strangely surprized, a great

part of them retired, and others begged his Majesties Pardon, offering to restore what they had taken from him ; but he would not receive his Gold again, but gave it them in Generosity, as a free Gift.

The Lords at *White-Hall* hearing of his Majesty's being at *Feversham*, sent to wait upon him, and pray him to return to his Palace Royal ; to which he seemed not at first inclinable ; though being pressed to a Return, he at last consented. But His Highness the Prince of *Orange* having fully determined to come to *London* with all speed, he thought it in many respects improper for the King and himself to be there at one and the same time in the present State of Affairs ; upon notice his Majesty was returning, he sent Monsieur *Zulestein* to meet him on the way, and intreat him to return to *Rocheſter* ; but Monsieur *Zulestein* missing him by taking another Road than that by which he came, the King arrived at *White-hall* the 16th. of *December* in the Evening, attended by divers Noblemen, and a Guard of Horse ; and from thence he sent the Lord *Feverſham* to invite his Highness to come to *St. James's*, and take

take that Palace as his Place of Residence, with what number of Troups he thought convenient.

The Prince deliberating upon this, with the Lords at *Windsor*, the day before he had appointed to be in Town; and having communicated to them the Message, and left them to debate the matter; it was agreed that it was in no kind advisable, for the Prince to accept the Invitation; and there being on the other side a necessity the Prince should be in Town, the next day the Lords thought the shortness of time could admit no better Expedient, than that the King might be desired to remove to some Place within a reasonable distance from *London*; upon which *Ham*, a House belonging to the Dutchess of *Landerdale*, was concluded on; and in order to this, a Paper was drawn, and Signed by the Prince, viz.

WE desire you the Lord Marques of Hallifax, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Lord Delamere, to tell the King that it is thought convenient, for the greater safety of his Person, that he do remove to *Ham*, where he shall be attended by Guards, who will be ready to preserve him

him from any disturbance. Given at Wind-
 for the 17th. of December, 1688.

This Paper being Signed by the Prince, the three Lords mentioned therein, were appointed to carry it; and it was resolved before the delivery, that his Highness's Guards should be possessed of all the Posts at *White-Hall*, to prevent the possibility of a disturbance from Guards belonging to several Masters; which, besides other ill consequence, might peradventure have involved even the King's own person in the danger that might have happened from any dispute; it was by computation supposed, that the Prince's Guards might have reached them by Eight at Night; but it so fell out, by reason of the dirtiness of the ways, &c. that it was past ten, before they were come, and in drawing the King's Guards from *White-Hall*, so much time was spent, that before the Lords could proceed in their Message, it was past twelve; in which, that they might preserve all possible Decency and Respect, and not suddenly break in upon the King, with a Message of this kind; they sent to the

the Lord *Middleton*, his principal Secretary of State, the following Letter.

My Lord,

THere is a Message to be delivered to His Majesty from the Prince, which is of so great Importance, that we, who are charged with it, desire we may be immediately admitted; and therefore desire to know where we may find your Lordship, that you may introduce,

My Lord,

your Lordships most

Humble Servants, &c.

This Letter was signed by three Lords, and the Lord *Middleton* sent back word by the Messenger, he would be ready at the Stairs of the Guard-Chamber, to carry the Lords to the King, where accordingly they found his Lordship, and he brought them to the King, whom they found in Bed; and after having made an Apology for coming at a time that might disturb him, the Prince's Message, before mentioned, was delivered to him, which after he had read, he said he would comply with it; the Lords, as they were directed, humbly desired, that if it might be

be done with conveniency to His Majesty, that he would be pleased to remove so early, as to be at *Ham* by Noon, to prevent by that means, his meeting the Prince, in his way to *London*: To this the King readily agreed, and afterwards asked if he might not appoint what Servants should attend him, to which the Lords replied, it was left to His Majesty to give Order in that as he pleased. And after the Lords had taken their leave, and were gone as far as the Privy Chamber, the King sent for them again, and told them that he had forgot to acquaint them with his Resolution before the Message came, to send the Lord *Godolphin* the next Morning to the Prince, to propose his going back to *Rocheſter*, he finding, by the Message, Monsieur *Zuleſtein* was charged with, that the Prince had no mind he should be at *London*; and therefore he now desired that he might rather return to *Rocheſter*; the Lords replied, that they would immediately send an account to the Prince, of what His Majesty desired, and did not doubt of such an Answer as would be to his satisfaction; and accordingly they immediately dispatched back again a Messenger, who finding the Prince at

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Sion, gave him an account of all that had passed, and before Eight of the Clock in the morning, had a Letter from the *Sieur Benting*, by the Prince's Order, agreeing to the King's Proposal of going to *Rocheſter*; and accordingly the Guards and Barges being made ready to attend him, his Coach and Sump-
 ters appointed likewise to follow him, he reached *Graveſend* on the 18th. in the Evening, and paſſed over Land in his Coach, attended by ſeveral others, where His Maſteſty was pleaſed to chuſe the Houſe of Sir *Richard Head*, for the place of his Reſidence at that time.

One thing there was remarkable between the King's firſt with-drawing himſelf and his return, which conſidering people are apt to conclude might be deſigned for a general Notice for the Papiſts to have riſen in Arms, and fell upon the Proteſtants in their Houſes, had not his Highneſs's Prudent Conduct broken their Measures, and rendered their Purpoſe inſignificant, and that was a general Allarm, given in the dead of the Night, at almoſt one and the ſame time, in the moſt conſiderable Cities and Towns in *England*, upon

upon pretence the Irish were killing, burning, and destroying all before them, which appeared to be carried on industriously, by persons set on purpose to spread that false Alarm, or it could not otherways have been done in so many distant places at once, which put people into a great Hurry and Consternation, till day appeared, and convinced them of the Fallacy; so that whatever was intended, God prevented its taking effect. And now the satisfaction of the longing People drew near, for on the day the King left *White-Hall*, His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, with a very splendid Equipage, entered the Town, about three in the Afternoon, and came to the Palace of *St. James's*, where he received the Complements of all the Nobility, and other persons of the chiefest Quality in Town; and at Night the Streets were enlightened with Bonfires, the Bells every where ringing, and all places filled with a large demonstration of unfeigned Joy, so that the Face of things were visibly changed; insomuch, that even the Rabble, that a little before would know no Order, were now calm, and in a thorough quiet.

Upon the Arrival of His Highness, the Common Council of the City of London assembled, and unanimously agreed and ordered, *That all the Aldermen of that City, and their Deputies, with two Common Council Men for each Ward, should wait upon, and congratulate His Highness, upon his happy Arrival at such a time and place as his Highness should appoint; and that the two Sheriffs, and Mr. Common Serjeant should wait upon him to know his pleasure when he would be attended by that Committee; and accordingly the next day they attended His Highness at St. James's; and on the 20th. the Lord Mayor being indisposed, the Aldermen and their respective Deputies, with some of the Common Council-men of each Ward, waited on the Prince to congratulate him on his happy Arrival; which was performed by Sir George Treby, in a Florid Speech.*

The High Sheriff, Nobility, and Gentry of the County of Cambridge, about this time drew up and signed an Address to his Highness; wherein they not only beg his Protection, and implore his aid to restore these Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery; but also assure his Highness, that they will contribute their

utmost endeavours in perfecting so Glorious a Work, and return his Highness their unfeigned thanks for the Progress he has made already, with great Cost, Labour, and Hazard, both by Sea and Land, &c. which was presented to his Highness, and received with particular marks of his Favour. And now the King's Forces that were disbanded, not having any certain Stations, or places of gathering, Quarters were appointed the respective Troups and Regiments, whither the Officers and Soldiers were commanded forth-with to repair; and seeing many had embezzled their Arms, an Order was put forth, signed by his Highness, commanding those that had them in custody, to re-deliver them to the Soldiers, the Officers of the Ordinance, or common Stores of the Tower, &c.

Whilst these things happened, the King, after several days continuance at *Rochester*, withdrew himself, with a slender Train, about twelve of the Clock in the Night, on the 22d. of *December*; making a back way with great secrecy and caution to the Sea-Port; where he embarked, and was afterward known to be landed in *France*, and favourably received

ceived by the French King; having left a Paper behind him, given out to contain his Reasons, for withdrawing himself. And *Portsmouth* that held out with some Obstinacy, under the Duke of *Barwick*, and Sir *Edward Scot* Deputy Governour, submitted and received a Garison sent thither by the Prince's Order.

On the Twenty Fifth of *December*, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, assembled at the House of Lords at *Westminster*, humbly proposed and requested of his Highness, To take upon him the Administration of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, and the Disposal of the Publick Revenue, for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation; and that he would take into his particular Care the present Condition of *Ireland*, and endeavour by the most speedy and effectual means to prevent the danger threatening that Kingdom; all which they requested his Highness to undertake, and exercise, till the meeting of the intended Convention, 22d. of *January*, &c.

At the same time this great and honourable Assembly made their request to

to his Highness, desiring him that he would cause his Letters to be Written, subscribed by himself, to be sent to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being Protestants, and for Election to the several Counties, Universities, Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports of *England, Wales,* and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, for Electing Persons fitly qualified; so that being duly chosen for Knights of the Shire, and Burgesses, they might meet, and sit at *Westminster*, the Twenty Second of *January* ensuing. And these were signed by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then assembled.

On the 26th divers of the Members of Parliament in the Reign of the late King *Charles II.* and the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*, pursuant to his Highness the Prince of *Orange's* Desire, met at *St. James's* to whom his Highness made a gracious Speech, in the following words.

YOU Gentlemen that have been Members of the late Parliaments, I have desired you to meet me here to advise the best manner how to pursue the Ends of my Declaration, in calling a free Parliament,

for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, the restoring of the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom, and settling the same, that they may not be in danger of being again subverted.

And you the Aldermen, and Members, the Common Council of the City of London, I desire the same of you; and in regard your numbers are like to be great, you may, if you think fit, divided your selves, and sit in several places.

Upon which, they immediately agreed to go to the Commons House at Westminster, where being sate, they chose Henry Powle Esq; their Chair-man, and upon Debate they resolved upon Heads for an Address to be made to his Highness, and appointed Persons to draw up and prepare the same; and in the Afternoon it was done accordingly, read, and approv'd; and his Highness having appointed to receive it the next day, he was attended by them, and the Address read by Mr. Powle, much to the same effect, as what had been before proposed by the Lords, viz.

Returning his Highness their hearty and unfeigned Thanks, and expressing their extraordinary acknowledgement of the care he
had

had taken of the Religion, Laws, and Liberty of the Kingdom, &c. intreating him to take upon him the Administration of Government, and use to that end the publick Revenues; to take speedy Care of the State of Ireland, and issue out his Circular Letters for the calling a Convention to sit at Westminster, on the 22d. of January, &c. Whereupon his Highness was pleased to declare to this effect, That (being a matter of weight) he would consider of it, and give them an answer the next day.

On the 28th. of December in the Morning the Lords attended his Highness at St. James's, who gave them this answer:

My Lords,

I Have considered of your Advice, and as far as I am able I will endeavour to secure the Peace of the Nation untill the meeting of the Convention in January next; for the Election whereof I will forthwith issue out Letters, according to your Desire; I will also take care to apply the publick Revenues to the most proper uses that the present Affairs do require; and likewise endeavour to put Ireland into such a Condition that the Protestant Religion; and the English Interest may be maintained in that

Kingdom: And I farther assure you, that as I came hither for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms, so I shall always be ready to expose my self in any hazard for the defence of the same.

The Lords having made their Thankfull acknowledgment for this Speech so suitable to their Desires, the Gentlemen who had served as Members of Parliament during the Reign of King *Charles II.* together with the Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of *London*, waited upon him in the Afternoon, to whom his Highness was pleased to give the same answer.

Nor was there only a Pleasure conceived in *England*, for His Highness's Success, and prosperous Proceedings; but on the first of *January*, (New-Style) all the Persons of Quality that were at the *Hague* appeared at Court, to complement her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, and in the Evening their Electoral Highnesses of *Brandenburgh* arrived there, and were conducted to the old Palace, which was prepared for them, whither her Royal Highness went to visit the Electress, and splendid Entertainments.

tertainments were made upon the occasion.

On the 30th. of *December* His Highness was pleased to issue out his Declaration for authorizing Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers and Ministers, to Act in their respective Places, that were in Office the first of *December*, Papists excepted, with a Charge to be carefull and diligent in their Places and Trusts, for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, and relieving the Poor, &c.

And now the Country People and others scouting abroad, had gleaned a great number of Persons, whose desire of Safety had caused their withdrawing, amongst whom was the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Peterborough*, Lord Chancellor, Sir *Edward Hales*, Sir *Thomas Jenner*, *Charles Hales*, Dr. *Obadiah Walker*, *Richard Graham*, *Philip Burton*, and many others, as also nine Jesuites, viz. *John Leybourn*, *Charles Poulton*, *Ralph Clayton*, *Joseph Gifford*, *Robert Fenison*, *William Locker*, *Francis Calamy*, and *Thomas Kingsley*, with many more, who are in safe Custody; and his Highness having issued out his Circular Letters for chusing Members to be present at the Convention

tion, the Elections were carried on in most Places, as it were, with one consent, without any appearance of those Strivings and Heats that have too often attended former Elections; and that there might no disturbance or hinderance happen upon the occasion of the Soldiers quartering in Cities and Boroughs, they were ordered to draw off, except Garisons, to other Quarters, till the Elections were over; which was punctually observed, with an exact and ready Obedience; and soon after his Highness put forth a Declaration for the better quartering of the Forces.

This Declaration, though the people seemed no where unwilling to quarter the Soldiers, according to their ability, highly satisfied them in the Prince's Justice, and good Intentions; so that the Association for the preservation of his Person has been promoted, in the Signing, through all the Countries of *England*, with much freeness and alacrity; a Copy of which, as it was drawn up, and signed at St. James's, by the Lords and Gentlemen, take in the following Words.

WE

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed, who have joined with the Prince of Orange, for the defence of the Protestant Religion, and for maintaining the antient Government, and the Laws and Liberties of England, Scotland, and Ireland, do engage to Almighty God, to his Highness the Prince of Orange, and to one another, to stick firm to this Cause, and to one another in defence of it, and never to depart from it till our Religion, our Laws and Liberties are so far secured to us in a Free Parliament, that we shall be no more in danger of falling under Popery and Slavery: And whereas we are engaged in this common Cause under the Protection of the Prince of Orange, by which means his person may be exposed to dangers, and to the desperate and cursed Attempts of the Papists and other bloody Men; we do therefore solemnly engage both to God, and to one another, That if any such Attempts are made upon him, we will pursue not only those that make them, but all their Adherents, and all that we find in Arms against us, with the utmost severities of a just Revenge, to their Ruine and final Destruction: And that the Execution of any such Attempt (which God of his Mercy forbid) shall not divert us from prosecuting this Cause which we do now undertake, but that it shall engage us to carry

ry it on with all the vigour that so barbarous a Practice shall deserve.

His Highness having, as is before mentioned, been pleased to take upon him the Administration of the Civil and Military Power, and by reason of the sudden change and alteration of Affairs the the publick Revenues had been put out of Order, as to the method of Collecting, and placing and dis-placing the Collectors, he issued out a Declaration, commanding all Collectors, Receivers, and Officers, not being Papists, authorized and employed by the proper Commissioners of the Customs, Excise, Hearth-money, or any other Branch of the Revenue, to proceed in the Managing, Receiving and Levying the said Revenue, as formerly; and that all Magistrates and Officers should be assisting to them in their respective Stations, the better to enable them to make their due Collections and Receipts. And moreover, his Highness taking into his charitable Consideration the necessitous Condition of the poor people, as well Handicrafts as others, destitute of employment, out of a sense of their wants, caused a considerable Summe of Money to be distributed amongst those of
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the Out-Parishes of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. But now the P^{re}sbyters, notwithstanding a former Declaration, commanding them, not being House-keepers,, Merchants, or Servants to the Queen Dowager, &c. to depart the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, continuing in contempt of that Declaration, and appearing in great numbers, his Highness was pleased by another Declaration, dated the 14th. of *January*, to command them within three days to depart the said Cities, and ten miles compass, or otherwise to be taken, proceeded against, and expect the utmost severity that the Law for their Offences can inflict upon them; commanding all Magistrates to make diligent search, and apprehend and imprison such as should be found in Contempt of the said Declaration, &c.

The Fame of his Highness's Success being sufficiently known in the United Provinces, three Deputies were sent to congratulate his Success; who landing at the Tower were received with the Discharge of the Cannon, and other signal Respects, as became their Character; from whence they passed to the Lodgings appointed for them, in the
Coaches

Coaches sent to wait upon them, with a splendid Equipage.

His Highness had no sooner signified to the City of *London* that the publick Treasure was in a manner exhausted, and not sufficient to defray the necessary Expences of the Nation, but a Committee was ordered to attend him to know the Summe that might supply that defect, and 100000 *l.* being named and proffered to be secured, and re-paid, with Interest, in six Months, a great many eminent and generous Citizens immediately came to the *Guild-Hall* of *London*, and offered their Subscriptions, which were there accordingly taken, almost to admiration; for in a short time, about 300000 *l.* was subscribed, and directions being given for the Receivers to attend, it was brought in with such Expedition, that they were forced to encrease their number.

These being the most weighty Affairs transacted in *England*, let us a while look into those of *Scotland*, our Sister Kingdom, where we find that upon his Highness's Arrival in these Parts, the terrour wrought so effectually with the Popish Ministers of State, and others, that found themselves launched beyond the

the Laws of that Kingdom, and Constitution of Government, that they thought of nothing more than shifting for themselves, some of which had the luck to escape, and others were siezed; the multitude was up in divers places, demolishing the Mass-Houses, and not only contented with that, but committed sundry Disorders, and in the Encounters and Scuffles that were thereby occasioned, even in the City of *Edinburgh*, several were killed and wounded, which made the Noble-men and Gentlemen attend him, to lay before his Highness the willingness of the people of *Scotland*, to submit to his Protection, &c. and upon notice of their Intentions, his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, having caused to advertise such of the Scotch Lords and Gentlemen, as were in Town, to attend in a Room at *St. James's*, on the 7th. of *January*, about three in the Afternoon, his Highness met them there, and made to them the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE only Reason that enduced me to undergo so great an Undertaking was, that I saw the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms overturned, and the Protestant Religion

Religion in imminent Danger, and seeing you are so many Noble-men and Gentlemen, I have called you together, that I may have your Advice what is to be done for the securing the Protestant Religion, and restoring your Laws and Liberties, according to my Declaration.

As soon as his Highness had retired, the Lords and Gentlemen went to the Council-Chamber at *White-Hall*, and there having chosen the Duke of *Hamilton* their President, debated what Advice was fit to be given his Highness in that juncture, but came to no Conclusion, farther than to give the Clerks that attended Instructions to draw up in Writing what they then thought most expedient.

On *Tuesday* the 8th. of *January* the Honourable Assembly met again, and the Writing was presented; upon which they debated the most expedient way for Convening the general meeting of the Estates of *Scotland*, and at last agreed in their Opinion, ordering the Writing to be fair drawn over with the Amendments.

On *Wednesday*, the 9th. of *January*, they met at Three of the Clock, and the Address

Address was prepared, giving his Highness Thanks for his Pious and Generous Undertaking, for preserving the Protestant Religion, and restoring the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms; desiring him to take upon him the Administration of the Affairs, Civil and Military, and dispose of the publick Revenues, and Fortresses of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, untill the general Meeting of the States of the Nation, which they humbly prayed his Highness to call, to be holden at *Edinburgh*, the 14th. of *March* next, and to issue out his Letters for the calling them, being Protestants.

These being the Heads and Substance of this Address, it was subscribed by 30 Lords, and about 80 Gentlemen, and was presented to his Highness in their presence, by the Duke of *Hamilton* at *St. James's*, who thanked them for the Trust they reposed in him, and desired a time to consider upon so weighty an Affair: When the next day his Highness again met the Scotch Lords and Gentlemen at *St. James's*, and made them the following Speech.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of your Advice, I will, until the Meeting of the Estates in March next, give such Orders concerning the Affairs of Scotland, as are necessary for the Calling the said Meeting, for the preservation of the Peace, the applying of the publick Revenue to the most pressing uses, and putting the Fortresses into the Hands of Persons in whom the Nation can have a just Confidence; and I do farther assure you, that you will always find me ready to concur with you in every thing, that may be found necessary for the securing the Protestant Religion, and restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Nation.

By this time the Earl of Cranford, the Earl of Louthian, and others, being come to Town, the former of these Earls desired his Highness that they might subscribe the Address, which was accordingly granted, his Highness leaving signal marks of a high satisfaction in the Countenances of the noble Assembly, which demonstrated how much they were pleased with his Answer; nor no sooner did the News arrive at Edinburgh,

burgh, but it was received with the ringing of Bells, loud Shouts, and Acclamations of Joy, and in the same manner swiftly overspread that Kingdom.

The English Soldiers many of them having been imposed upon by illaffected Persons to doubt their Pay, &c. his Highness was pleased to put forth a publick Assurance, that he had taken care for the satisfying and making good to every Officer, and Soldier, their full Pay and Arrears, due to them untill the first day of *January*, 1688. and for the making constant and punctual payment of Subsistence Money, and clearing of the Army in the usual method, without any the least diminution of their former Pay, ordering all Officers to repair to their respective Commands, and Soldiers to their Quarters and Rendezvous, under such penalties as a refusal may incur; and that nothing might be wanting on his part, His Highness in another Paper gave the like notice and assurance to the Sea-men belonging to the English Fleet, under the Command of the Lord *Dartmouth*. And now the Royal African Company intreated his Highness to doe them the Honour of taking upon him to be their Governour for the ensuing year, and

and made him a Present of 1000 *l.* in their Stock, worth 2000 *l.* which he very favourably accepted.

Now the great Convention, on which the Eyes of all *Europe* are fixed, drawing near, the Members who were chosen and returned came to Town, the Houses were prepared for the Reception of the august Assembly, and on the 21th. of *January* the High-Sheriff, with all the considerable Gentlemen of Estate in the County of *Cambridge*, having unanimously entered into an Association, whereby they solemnly engage themselves to stand by His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, with their Lives and Fortunes, in his glorious Design of Redeeming these Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery, Mr. *Cotton* of *Madingly* was to wait upon His Highness, and presented it in the Name of the County, to which His Highness was pleased to return a very gracious Answer.

On the 22th. of *January*, according to the grand Appointment, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at *Westminster*, the Lord Marquess of *Halifax* officiated the Place of Speaker, in the House of Lords, and the Commons chose *Henry Powle Esq;* to be

be their Speaker, who accordingly took his place: After which a Letter from his Highness the Prince of Orange was read in both Houses on the Occasion of their Meeting, viz.

My Lords,

I Have endeavoured to the utmost of my power to perform what was desired from me, in order to the publick Peace, and safety, and I do not know that any thing hath been omitted which might tend to the preservation of them, since the Administration of Affairs was put into my hands; it now lieth upon you to lay the Foundation of a firm security for your Religion, your Laws, and Liberties.

I do not doubt but that by such a full and free Representative of the Nation as is now met, the Ends of my Declaration will be attained; and since it hath pleased God hitherto to bless my good Intentions with so great success, I trust in him that he will complete his own Work, by sending a Spirit of Peace and Union to influence your Counsels, that no interruption may be given to a happy and lasting Settlement.

The

The dangerous condition of the Protestant Interest in Ireland, requiring a large and speedy succour, and the present state of things abroad, oblige me to tell you, That next to the danger of unseasonable Division amongst your selves, nothing can be so fatal as too great delay in your Consultations; the States, by whom I have been enabled to rescue this Nation, may suddenly feel the ill Effects of it, both by being too long deprived of the Service of their Troups, which are now here, and of your early assistance against a powerfull Enemy, who hath declar'd War against them; and as England is by Treaty already engaged to help them, upon any such Exigencies, so I am confident that their chearfull Concurrence to preserve this Kingdom with so much hazard to themselves, will meet with all the Returns of Friendship and Assistance which may be expected from you, as Protestants and English men, when ever their Condition shall require it.

This Letter being read, and unanimously approved and applauded, with the highest satisfaction, the Lords and Commons resolved upon an Address, to be presented to his Highness, of Thanks for what he had done, and humbly to desire him to continue the Administration of

of publick Affairs, till farther application should be made by them to his Highness, Which Address being presented to his Highness on *Wednesday* the 22th. of *January*, he was pleased to return them this Answer, viz.

Die Mercurii 23. Januarii, 1689.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad that what I have done hath pleased you, and since you desire me to continue the Administration of Affairs, I am willing to accept it; I must recommend to you the consideration of Affairs abroad, which maketh it fit for you to expedite your Business, not only for making a Settlement at home upon a good Foundation, but for the safety of all Europe.

After this an Order was passed on the same day, That no Papist, or reputed Papist, should presume to come into the Lobby, Painted Chamber, Court of Requests, or Westminster-Hall, during the sitting of the Convention.

Then the Speaker of the honourable House of Commons put the House in
H mind

mind of the present Affairs of the Kingdom, recommending the speedy care of providing for its safety to the respective Representatives, declaring *The danger it was lately in, and putting them in mind of the desperate State of Ireland; He farther minded them of the growth of France, and concluded in recommending these things to their prudent Care and Conduct, &c.*

After these and other weighty considerations, an Order was made by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, for a publick Thanksgiving, for our great and miraculous deliverance from the imminent Danger that so lately hung over our Heads.

Thursday the 31st. of January instant, being appointed for the City of London, and Ten Miles distance, and Thursday the 14th. day of February following for the rest of the Kingdom.

Thus all things concurring towards a happy Settlement, and Uniting of Protestants, &c. in England and Scotland, let us look a little into the Affairs of Ireland, which as yet has not the like prospect, as being very much inhabited by Native Irish Papists, devoted Enemies to the Protestant Religion. The Earl of Tyr-

Tyrconnel, whom the King had made his Lieutenant, or Deputy of that Kingdom, taking the advantage of the hurry and disorder the Affairs of *England* had put the People into, magnified their Fears, and used his endeavours to gain them to a Revolt, but finding the Protestants in no wise forward to joyn or take part with him, he instantly sent his Letters through all the Provinces and Countries, to cause the Gentry and Peasants to take up Arms on the behalf of the King, and the defence of their Religion, declaring, if the King himself should in that juncture desire it, he would not deliver up his Sword; so that leaving no endeavours to strengthen himself untried, he in a short time drew together a formidable Army, and secured divers Places of strength, fortifying the Houses and Castles of several Noblemen; whereupon, it was thought fit to send to him, and know his Intentions; but no farther satisfaction, at that time, could be gained, than that he was resolved to stand for the King's Interest, and expect his Commands, &c. and accordingly upon notice that he, upon his a second time withdrawing himself, was in *France*, the Report went currant, that

he sent thither to know his Pleasure; in the mean while, though he offered no open Hostilities to the Protestants, yet in many Places he oppressed them by Quartersing his Soldiers at discretion in their Houses, seizing their Arms, and taking Hostages.

His Highness the Prince of *Orange* Having taken upon him, at the request of the Lords and Commons, the farther Administration of Government in Civil and Military Affairs, proceeded to the most effectual means for the better settling the Army, and taking care for their Payment; and the better to assure them, and encourage men of worth and true Valour, the sale of Offices, or Military Employments are laid aside.

And now the Wisdom of the Nation having thought it, as we heard, necessary to have the presence of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange* in *England*, upon this great juncture of Affairs, thereupon a Convoy of Men of War, as well English as Dutch, was ordered to wait upon her till her Equipage could be got in a readiness and the Wind served to bring over her Highness, &c.

During the Joy of the People, in expectation of the Arrival of her Royal High-

Highness, and the preparations for her Reception, we had News from *France* that the King and Queen of *England* were frequently visited by the French Nobility, and entertained with the accustomed Grandeur; and that the French King gave out that he would have extraordinary Forces in the Field, early in the Spring, to oppose the gathering Armies of the Confederate Princes, and States of *Holland*, promising to himself those advantages which only Time can make out, or determine: In opposition to which, and to disable him in the lessening his Revenues, an Address was agreed on by the honourable Convention, Assembled at *Westminster*, upon the great emergency of Affairs, to desire and intreat his Highness the Prince of *Orange* to issue out his Proclamation for the prohibiting the Importation of French Commodities, and the going out of any Ships hence for *France*, farther recommending the State of *Ireland*, as its present Condition requires, to his Care. On *Wednesday* the 30th. of *January*, being the anniversary Solemnity for the Murther of King *Charles I.* Dr. *Sharp*, Dean of *Norwich*, Preached before the House at *St. Margarets Westminster*; and

on *Thursday* the 31th. of *January*, the day appointed for Thanksgiving, in the City of *London*, and Ten miles round it, for the success of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, in the miraculous Deliverance he brought this Kingdom, &c. Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, now Bishop of *Salisbury*, according to the desire of the House, Preached before them in the same Church, there being a numerous Assembly, who at the close of that Sermon expressed an extraordinary satisfaction, the whole course of it being managed with much Learning and Prudence, in every respect suitable to the occasion of the day, and the Prayers appointed were read in the other Churches, with the same acceptance.

And because the sixth of *February* was at hand, to prevent the Thanksgiving formerly appointed to be held on that day, an Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, bearing date the second of the same Month, was made publick in these words:

Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, assembled at Westminster, that the Day of Thanksgiving on the 6th. of February Instant, on which Day the late King

King James II. came to the Throne, shall not be observed in this Kingdom.

Things being in this forwardness, a great many Citizens of *London* and *Westminster* appeared in the Court of Requests with two Petitions, one to the Lords, and another to the Commons, both to this Effect, viz. *That they most humbly desired that his most Illustrious Highness the Prince of Orange might be speedily settled in the Throne, by whose Courage, Conduct, and Reputation, the Nation and the Protestant Religion might be defended from Enemies abroad and at home. That Ireland might be rescued from its deplorable Condition, and finally the Kingdoms settled on a lasting foundation in Peace and Liberty.*

These being received, and many weighty Considerations urging it, her Royal Highness's Coming over was hastened, and being on her Departure for *England*, the States General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, the Courts of Justice, and all other Colleges, either in Body, or by their Deputies, made their Complements to her on the Occasion; and the like was done by foreign Ministers, and all other Per-

sons of Quality; and at her Leaving the *Hague*, the Magistrates entreated that the Burghers might attend her in Arms; but She excused it; however the States of *Holland* appointed three of their Body to wait upon her Royal Highness to the place of her Embarquing; sending Orders to the *Sieur d' Allemonde*, and the Ships under his Command, to joyn Admiral *Herbert*, who from *England* attended her with a Squadron of Men of War, and sundry Yatches, for the better conveniency of Transportation; and having a prosperous Gale, on the 12th. of *February*, in the afternoon She safely arrived at *White-Hall*, having been saluted by the Guns of the Forts, Ships in the road and those of the *Tower*, where the Royal Banner was displayed, and by that Example the Ships likewise had put out their Flags and Streamers.

Great was the Joy upon the safe Landing of her Royal Highness, as appeared by the repeated Acclamations of the People, and other publick Demonstrations; and that Night She received the Complements of the chief Persons of Quality. And now the Two Houses thought it no longer necessary to delay Proclaiming the Prince and Princess King and Queen of *England*, so that having

ving at large declared the Reasons for the Abdication of *James II.* laying down therein the Illegalities in former Proceedings and Miscarriages in Government, &c. they came to a Resolve, That *William* and *Mary*, Prince and Princess of *Orange*, should be Declared King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, with all the Dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown, and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdoms & Dominions to them, during their Lives and the Life of the Survivor of them ; and that the sole and full Exercise of the Regal Power be only in, and executed by the Prince in the Name of Himself and the Princess, during their joynt Lives; and after their Deceases, the Crown and Royal Dignities of the Kingdoms and Dominions, to be to the Heirs of the Body of the Princess; and for default of such Issue, to the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body; and for default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the Prince of *Orange*.

And praying the Prince and Princess to accept this, accordingly the following Oaths were appointed to be taken by such Persons of whom the Oaths of

Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by Law ; and farther, that the former Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy be Abrogated: After which the Oaths were Enacted, viz.

I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear,
That I will be faithfull, and bear true
Allegiance to their Majesties, King William
and Queen Mary.

So help me God.

I A. B. do Swear, That I do from my
Heart Abhor, Detest, and Abjure, as
Impious and Heretical, this damnable Doctrine,
and Position, that Princes, Excommunicated
or deprived by the Pope, or any
Authority of the See of Rome, may be De-
posed or Murthered by their Subjects, or
any other whatsoever. And I do declare,
That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate,
State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have
any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-
eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical, or
Spiritual, within this Realm.

So help me God.

These and others, too many to be
here inserted, being the Proceedings in
order to the Proclaiming, on the 13th. of

Fe-

February, the Two Houses went to acquaint the Prince and Princess of Orange, in the *Banqueting-House*, with what they had done; and having received Their Consent thereto, the Lords and Commons, about Eleven of the Clock, went down to *White-Hall Gate*, where the Officers at Arms, Serjeants at Arms, Trumpets, and other Persons, concerned in the Solemnity, being assembled, by order of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, Sr. Thomas St. George, Knight, Garter Principal King at Arms, having received a Proclamation, and the Officers at Arms being Ordered by the House of Lords forthwith to Proclaim it, York Herald, after the Trumpets had thrice Sounded, Proclaimed it at *White-Hall Gate*, Garter Reading it to him by Periods in the Presence of the Lords and Commons, and a great Concourse of People, &c. and at the end of the Proclamation the Palace, and all the adjacent Places, resounded with the Eccho of a general Joy, and loud Satisfaction; and from thence in Excellent Order they proceeded to *Temple-Bar* where (as the Ceremony is in this Case, according to Custome) finding the Gates shut, two of the Officers
at

at Arms, attended by a Serjeant at Arms, and two Trumpets, knocked, and thereupon the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* being informed of the Occasion of their Coming, Ordered them to be opened, and the whole Proceeding entered (except the Bailiff of *Westminster*, and his Men, who returned, as being obliged not to pass the Bounds of their Liberty,) and here the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, received them in their Formalities, and a second Proclamation was made between the two *Temple-Gates*, in the same manner and order; and the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. falling into the Proceeding, they passed to *Wood-street-end* in *Cheapside* and there made a third Proclamation, and a fourth before the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, every time concluding with Shouts and Acclamations of the People, who filled the Streets, Balconies, and Windows, in great multitudes; and to prevent any Disorder, such an Excess of Joy might occasion, four Regiments of the City Militia were in Arms to line the Way, for the better conveniency of Passage.

The Pomp of the Solemnity being over, and night coming on, the Bells and

Bonfires made a second Proclamation of the Peoples Satisfaction, and the news, by the Thundering of the Cannon, was in a short time carried, by taking the fire of the Guns from one Ship to another, beyond the Island it self; nor were their curious Fire-works and Devices wanting on this Occasion; and the Solemnity was more especially concluded with Magnificent Entertainments at Court; and soon after their Majesties, with the like Demonstration of Joy, were Proclaimed in all the Cities and Principal Burghs, Towns of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*.

On the 15th. of *February* His Majesty returned both Houses a very Gracious Answer to their Declaration, wherein he expressed Himself highly satisfied with what they had done, and was pleased to promise them the utmost of his Care and Protection, for the preservation of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and that He would be willing to concur with them in any thing that should be for the Good of the Kingdom, and to doe all that in him lay to advance the Glory and Welfare of the Nation.

About this time a Complaint was
made

made, that divers disorderly Persons, notwithstanding a former Declaration, strictly enjoining the contrary, continued to destroy the Deer, Timber, and Underwoods, in divers Chases and Forrests. Farther Notice was published, Commanding all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and others, whom it might concern, to seize, or cause Persons found offending therein to be seized and proceeded against, according to Law, without expectation of Pardon, if found guilty. And farther considering that divers had attempted to escape to *Tyrconnel* in *Ireland*, to aid him in oppressing the Protestants of that Kingdom, Orders were taken for stopping the Ports of *Chester*, *Beaumaris*, and *Holyhead*, and other Ports, and Creeks, on the *Irish* Sea, and not to suffer any Person or Persons whatsoever to go for *Ireland*, unless those by whom a Pass was produced from his Majesty, or one of his Principal Secretaries of State.

The Recorder, Sheriffs, and Common Serjeant of *London* having been to wait on their Majesties, by Order of the Lord Mayor and Common Council, to beg leave from them to attend their Majesties to Congratulate their happy
 Acces-

Accession to the Throne, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, went in a Body, and had the favour of Waiting upon their Majesties in the *Banqueting-House*, and were Graciously received, being admitted to Kiss their Majesties Hands. And now we received continual Relations of the Joy that was conceived throughout the whole Shires of *England*, &c. Upon the several Proclamings of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Expressed by Ringing of Bells, making of Bonfires, and drinking their Healths.

On the 18th. of *February* in the morning the King went from *White-Hall*, in his Barge of State, to the Parliament-Stairs, where he was received by several of the great Officers, and others, the Yeomen of the Guards, and Gentlemen Pensioners, making a Lane from the Water-side to the Door going up into the Prince's Lodgings; the Proceedings being in this manner: First went the Officers at Arms, then the Noble-men, bearing white Staves, and after them Serjeants at Arms, then *Garter* King at Arms between two Gentlemen-Ushers, immediately before the Sword of State, which was born by the Duke of *Somerset*, having on the Left hand the Duke of *Norfolk*,

Norfolk, Earl Marshal of *England*, with his Marshal's Staff, next went the Marquess of *Winchester*, bearing the Cup of State, then the King, followed by an Officer of the Guards, and other Persons of Quality, the Gentlemen Pentioners closing the Rear; and his Majesty being come into the Prince's Lodging, was invested with his Sur-coat and Mantle of Crimson Velvet, bordered with Gold-Lace, and furred with Ermins, as also with the Collar of the Order of the Garter; and as soon as the Crown was placed upon His Head, the Officers at Arms, and the Serjeants at Arms entered the House of Lords, and the Noblemen, who preceded his Majesty, having placed themselves on each side of the Throne, and his Majesty, whose Train was born up by Noble mens Eldest Sons, being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to summon up the Commons, who being accordingly introduced into the House of Peers, and their Speaker conducted to the Bar, with the usual Formalities, and the Lords being in their Robes, His Majesty made a most Gracious speech, in which he was pleased to let them know how sensible he

was

was of their Kindness, and how much he valued the confidence they had reposed in him; Assuring them that he would never do any thing that might lessen their good Opinion of him, putting them in mind of the Allies abroad, and the hazard they may run, especially *Holland*, unless some speedy Care were taken: That a good Settlement was necessary at Home; particularly recommending to them the dangerous State of *Ireland*, and the Methods to their speedy consideration.

On the 2d. of *February* the Lord Bishop of *London*, with the Clergy of the City, to the number of an 100 waited on their Majesties with an humble Tender of their Fidelity and Duty, and being Graciously received, were admitted to kiss their Majesties Hands, the King at the same time being pleased to give them a full Assurance of of his great Affection to the Church of *England*; and of all the Protection and Encouragement to them, for which he gave them his Royal Word; concluding with Assuring them, that they should ever find it so, and they might depend upon it, the Houses resolved into a free Parliament. His Majesty went on the 23d. of *February* by Water to the House
of

of Lords, attended with the usual Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes, with the Crown on his Head, seated on the Throne, and the Commons being sent for, His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act, *for removing and preventing all Questions and Disputes about the Assembling and Sitting of the present Parliament.* And having disrobed himself, he was attended to the Water-side with the like Ceremony as before, and in the afternoon their Majesties went to *Hamp-ton-Court.*

On the 28th. of *February* two Proclamations were issued forth by the King and Queen, the one at the Request of the Honourable House of Commons to apprehend *Robert Brent*, Gentleman, late of the *Inner-Temple*, charged with High Treason, who procuring himself to be Bailed had left them, and fled from Justice, with the Reward of 200*l.* to any person that should discover or apprehend him, and those that should conceal, or further his Escape, to be proceeded against with the utmost severity according to Law.

The other for the bringing in and restoring of Arms that had been Embezled, or Lost, during the Disorders and Disbandings

bandings amongst the Soldiers, that had been in pay under the late King *James*; and upon advice that the Earl of *Tyrconnel* laboured to draw the *Irish* more and more to his Party, and confirm those that were already in Arms with him, by laying before them the Danger already incurr'd, their Majesties, to leave them that should obstinately persist, without excuse, issued forth a Proclamation, offering amongst other things Pardon and Indemnity for all things, by those of the Earl's Party, if they laid down their Arms, and retired themselves to their respective Habitations, and Places of Abode, and there peaceably behaved themselves as good Subjects ought to doe; as likewise that they should upon this Condition enjoy in full freedom their Estates according to Law, and those of the Roman Church, upon such Consideration to have all the Favour, for the private Exercise of their Religion that the Law allows, with a promise speedily to call a Parliament in that Kingdom; but on the Contrary declaring them Rebels, and Traytors, &c. and their Lands and Possessions forfeited, and to be disposed and distributed to those that should be Aiding, and

and Assisting in reducing the Kingdom to its due Obedience.

This Proclamation 'tis thought, whether hindred by *Tyrconnel's* violence from coming to the knowledge of the Vulgar, or creating a fear in his followers, made him fly to his Last refuge of more strictly disarming the Protestants, as well those in Cities that fell into his hands, as Gentlemen who were retired to their Houses, where his Soldiers committed sundry Outrages of an high Nature, Robbing and Pillaging without remorse or pity, though under a colour excused himself, by giving directions to the Magistrates to see that no wrong should be done; however when Complaints were made, he urged necessity compell'd his Men to doe what they did; yet the Protestants, especially in the North, stood to their Arms, and repelled force by force, getting some supplies of Ammunition out of *Scotland*, keeping the Town of *Sligo*, and other places of strength, with a Longing expectation of the Arrival of the Forces and necessary Provisions from *England*, to be thereby enabled to carry on the War, and recover what has been taken from them by the *Irish* Papists.

And

And now the duty of Hearth mony being looked upon by the Commons, as a grievance to the Subjects, and represented as such to his Majesty, the King was pleased to send a message that he left it to their considerations, either to regulate it, or to take it away, which was received with great satisfaction, and forthwith the thanks of the House were ordered to be returned his Majesty for his gracious Message; and on the 1st. of *March* in the Afternoon, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled, Waited upon his Majesty in the Banqueting-house and there presented an Address of thanks, wherein they expressed the Joy and Satisfaction they conceived at so unpresumed an offer, humbly craving leave to present their Assurance, that they would make such gratefull and affectionate returns, as were suitable to his Majesties most Gracious Intentions, and be so carefull of the Support of the Crown that the World should see, to the discouraging his Enemies, that his Majesty reigns in the Hearts of his People, &c.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons Assembled in Parliament,
made

made likewise an Address to his Majesty, expressing therein how highly they were sensible of their great and Signal deliverance, &c. And that being fully convinced of the restless Spirits, and continued Endeavours of his Majesties and the Nations Enemies, for the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion, and the Subversion of the Laws and Liberties, they unanimously declared, that they would Stand by, and Assist his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes, in Supporting his Allies abroad, in reducing *Ireland*, and in defence of the Protestant Religion of the Kingdom.

To this his Majesty was pleased to return them a very Gracious Answer, expressing therein the valuable Esteem he had for Parliaments, and especially for this, expressing his Satisfaction of the Confidence and Trust they had reposed in him, and that it should be his Care never to give any Parliament cause of distrust; and withall recommending to them the care of the Allies abroad, and minding them of the great Expence the States of *Holland* had been at in the Expedition and Zeal they had to promote it, and to second his Majesties

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Endeavours even with a neglect of their
 own Safety, not doubting but their Ge-
 nerosity would not only enable him to
 make good his treaty with those States,
 and repay what they actually layd out,
 and of which an account should be given,
 but support them to their utmost Ability
 against the power of their Enemies, con-
 sidering both Interests were upon one
 and the same Bottom. As to safety, his
 Majesty was likewise pleased to mind
 them of *Ireland*, and to let them know,
 that in his opinion 20000 men would
 be required to render the reducing it
 short and easie, as likewise setting out
 a Fleet which in conjunction with that
 of *Holland*, might be so entirely Master
 of the Seas that nothing might be sent
 from *France* to *Ireland*, or elsewhere,
 that might give a disturbance to us or
 our Allies; farther recommending to
 their consideration the settlement of
 the Revenues, that they might be col-
 lected without dispute; promising that
 whatever should be given in order to
 publick ends, should be strictly apply-
 ed to them, with many other Gracious
 expressions; concluding that as they so
 freely offered to hazard all that is dear
 to them, so he would as freely expose
 his

his Life for the Support of the Protestant Religion, and the Honour and Safety of the Nation.

And now the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled as a grateful Acknowledgment to the Lords and Commons for their excellent Conduct in Affairs, and especially their resolution to assist and stand by his Majesty in supporting his Allies abroad, in reducing *Ireland*, in defence of the Protestant Religion, and Laws of the Kingdom, drew up two humble Addresses of Thanks, one to the Lords, and the other to the Commons, which were presented and very kindly received; the first of these was presented by the Recorder, and the last by the Sheriffs of the Honourable City, who were dismissed with expressions of high Esteem, &c. For the said City an Address of Thanks was likewise presented to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, upon his most condescending and unparallell'd Goodness in the Message he was pleased to send to the two Houses, in relation to the Duty of Hearth-mony, promising as bound in duty and great obligations, to be ready

to serve and assist his Majesty as far as they were able in the support of his Crown and Dignity, and for the maintaining the Protestant Religion and Laws of the Land, and the speedy relief of the distressed Protestants in *Ireland*, &c.

About this time we had News that the greatest part of the Regiment of Foot, late commanded by the Lord *Dumbarton*, and some Companies of Fuziliers, made a Mutiny near *Ipswich*, and seized on the Money sent down to pay them, with four Field-pieces, and refusing to obey the King's Orders, marched away, doing great damage, and bringing a greater terrour upon the Country people, proclaiming King *James*, &c. whereupon both houses Addressed his Majesty that he would be pleased to take such effectual Course, as in his Princely Wisdom should be thought fit for the suppressing and bringing them to Justice; and that in the mean time he would issue out his Royal Proclamation, declaring them and their Adherents to be Rebels and Traitors, requiring all good Subjects to apprehend subdue and prosecute them, &c. To which His Majesty was pleased to answer, That he thanked both Houses for their Address, and that he had sent a Force of Horse and Dragoons sufficient to suppress them, and that he would issue out a Proclamation, as was desired.

On the 16th of *March* His Majesty went by water to the House of Lords, attended with the usual Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, and the Commons sent for up, His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act empowering him to apprehend such Persons as he should find just cause to suspect are

conspiring against the Government, and to an Act for annulling and making void the Attainder of *William Russel* Esquire, commonly called *Lord Russel*, and then in a gracious Speech, amongst other things, recommended to them the settling the Oaths, to be taken by all persons to be admitted to places of Trust; so that Papists might be excluded, and room left for all Protestants that are willing to serve, the better to strengthen us against the common Adversaries; and the same day a Proclamation was signed by His Majesty, declaring those mutinous Officers and Soldiers, together with their Adherents, Rebels and Traitors, &c. commanding all good Subjects to apprehend, subdue and prosecute them as such.

To shew this was no general defection of the Soldiers, but rather these few drawn into so great a folly and over-sight by sinister means, the same day an Address was humbly presented to His Majesty, signed by the Officers superior and subordinate, with the unanimous Subscriptions of the private Soldiers of the Regiment of Foot under the conduct of the Right Honourable the Lord *Mordant*, expressing therein their unfeigned Loyalty, willing Obedience, and ready Zeal to serve his Majesty in all places and on all occasions. Nor was it long e'er those in Rebellion were brought under; for on the 19th of *March* the Regiments of Horse commanded by Sir *John Lanier*, and Collonel *Langston*, having joined the Dutch Troups of Horse and Dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant General *Ginkel*, and being informed that the Rebels were marching towards *Seaford*, they ad-

advanced in good Order, the Dragoons making the left Wing; the Rebels no sooner perceived the Troups, but they drew up in Batalia, planting their four Field-pieces to the best advantage, having on one side a great Hedge, and on the other considerable Waters, which obliged the Dragoons to swim; but perceiving the Resolution of the King's Troups to reduce them to their Obedience, they beat a Parly, and laying down their Arms, surrendred upon discretion; so that there were taken the four Field-pieces, and twenty Officers, and five hundred Soldiers were made Prisoners, and sent up to London, under a Guard of Horse, and there secured in divers Prisons, whilst another party of Horse continued to search after such as had dispersed, some of which were afterward taken, and secured in divers Prisons.

Sir *John Chapman*, Lord Mayor of the City of London, dying on the of *March*, the worthy *Thomas Pilkington* Esq; since being Knighted, elected Lord Mayor of that City for the remaining part of this Year, was on the 22d presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and afterwards sworn at the Hustings, according to Custome, and at five in the Afternoon was sworn without the Tower Gate by the Right Honourable the Lord *Lucas*, chief Governour of the Tower, in pursuance of their Majesties Writ to him directed, and of the antient usage at such a time as the Exchequer Court is not holden at *Westminster*.

Having before made mention of the intended Conyention in *Scotland*, and now the time appointed for its sitting being come, it will not

seem foreign to this History to insert some remarkable passages and Transactions relating to it and the Affairs of that Kingdom.

On the 14th of *March*, in obedience to the King of *England's* Letter, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons assembled at *Edinburgh* in one House, as the Custom is, and chose Duke *Hamilton* their President, and considering the Duke of *Gourdon*, a Roman Catholic, held the Castle, whose Cannon commanded the City, they made an Act, by which they empowered the Earls of *Lothain* and *Tweeddale* to repair immediately to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and to require him and others of his persuasion there, in the Name of the Estates of this Kingdom, to remove out of that Castle in twenty four hours after notice given, and to leave the Charge thereof to the next commanding Officer, being a Protestant, and that he, and those that were with him, upon such a compliance, should have assurance from the Estates, to be secured and indemnified as to any thing they had acted in that or any other Station, contrary to Law, as being Papists.

This done, they nominated a Committee of Election consisting of 15 persons, five of each Estate, and after some debate, whether the Lords Spiritual were a distinct Estate, or only a part of the same Estate with the Lords Temporal, which was laid aside by the House, inclining to the Negative, and rejecting the Protests against the sitting of the Earl of *Argile* before his Father's Attainder was taken off. A Motion was made, that in consideration the City was full of People, and many of them armed,

to prevent disorders, it was not inconvenient to command all persons, who were not Inhabitants, nor immediately belonging to the Members of this Convention, to depart the place, but it was the Opinion of the House, that the Castle, in the command of whose Cannon the City was, ought to be first surrendered, and for their better assurance, a Committee was ordered to take care that no violation of the Peace were made. And the next day the Duke of *Gourdon* having sent a Paper by way of Excuse, for holding the Castle contrary to the mind of the Estates, it was read, and advantageous Terms offered him; and those with him, in consideration of a speedy Surrender; but soon after he discovered his Design was only to trifle, that he might gain time, which obliged them to send for such a competent number of armed Men, as was capable to block it up, and prevent the Excursions of the Besieged; so that small bickerings frequently happened, though without any considerable damage. In the mean while two Letters came to the Convention, one from King *William*, and the other from the late King, of which only the first was approved, and the Convention proceeded to take measures much like those of *England*, declaring the Throne vacant, &c. and made preparation in order to fill it, suffering Men and Arms from *England* to enter that Kingdom, and it was in fine concluded, that King *William* and Queen *Mary* should be crowned King and Queen of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the Crown offered them with an Instrument of Government to settle and regulate particulars.

Whilst these things passed in *Scotland*, with others of the like purport, a Proclamation by the King and Queen was issued out give to notice to the Peers, and such as had any Claim, or Right of Tenure, that the Royal Solemnity of their Coronation was to be celebrated *April 11th 1689.* and on the 21st of *March* his Majesty going to the House of Lords, attended in the usual solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, and the Commons being sent for up, gave his Royal Assent to an Act for granting a present Aid to their Majesties; and on the 31st of *March* the Right Reverend Dr *Gilbert Burnet*, being before Bishop elect of *Salisbury*, was consecrated according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, in the Chapel of the Palace at *Fulham*, by the Lord Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Landaff*, *St. Asaph*, and *Carlisle*, by virtue of a Commission granted to them by his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

On *Apr. 3.* his Majesty went by water to the House of Lords, attended with the usual solemnity, and in the usual manner gave the Royal Assent to an Act for exhibiting a Bill in the present Parliament for naturalizing the most Noble Prince *George of Denmark*; also to an Act for Reviving of Actions and Process lately depending in the Courts of *Westminster*, and discontinued by not holding of *Hilary Term*, and for supplying other Defects relating to Proceedings at Law; likewise to an Act for punishing Officers or Soldiers who shall mutinie or desert their Majesties Service; and in the Afternoon a Chapter being held of the most noble Order of the Garter, Duke

Fre-

Frederick Mareschal de Schomberg, General of his Majesties Forces, and Master General of the Ordnance; and the Right Honourable *William Earl of Devonshire* Lord Steward of his Majesties Household, were elected Knight-Companions of the Order, and invested with the Garter and *George*, having been first Knighted by the Sovereign with the usual Ceremony; and *Dr. Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was sworn and admitted Chancellour of that Order. On the 5th. of *April* his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* was installed in *St. George's Chapel* Knight-Companion of the Noble Order, by the Duke of *Grafton*, and the Earl of *Rocheſter*, two Knight-Companions, who were thereunto Commissioned by the Sovereign, with the usual Ceremonies; which done, his Grace entertained the Commissioners, together with divers Persons of Quality, and the Officers of the Order, at a noble Dinner, at the middle whereof *Garſter King at Arms*, accompanied with the Officers at Arms, proclaimed his Grace's Style.

About this time His Majesty caused notice to be given to all Protestant Officers that had been disbanded in *Ireland*, or lately quitted their Commands, they who were not yet employed in his Service to bring in their Names and Certificates of their former Commands, in order to their entering into Service, and Pay, &c. and to prevent false and seditious Rumours, as to the lessening the Pay of such Soldiers as should be sent over to the Low-Countries, His Majesty was pleased to issue forth his Proclamation to assure them of full English Pay, and upon the English Establishment, as full to all Intents
as

as any other Regiments of his own Subjects of the same Quality, remaining in the Kingdom of *England*.

The Parliament assembled at *Westminster*, having duly weighed and considered the high consequence, as to the security of our Religion, Laws, &c. in the Efficacy of a Coronation, an Act being drawn up, it passed the Royal Assent the 9th of *April*, in the 1st Year of their Majesties Reigns, entituled, *An Act for establishing the Coronation Oath*.

The Oath in manner and form to be tendred.

The Archbishop or Bishop shall say.

Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the People of this Kingdom of *England*, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Customs of the same?

The King and Queen shall say,

I solemnly promise so to doe.

Archbishop or Bishop.

Will you to your power cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be executed in all your Judgments?

King and Queen.

I will.

Archbishop or Bishop.

Will you to the utmost of your Power maintain the Law of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all such

such Rights and Privileges as by Law do or shall appertain to any of them?

King and Queen.

All this I promise to doe.

After this the King and Queen laying his and her hand upon the holy Gospel, shall say,

King and Queen.

These things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep,

So help me God.

Then the King and Queen shall kiss the book.

And this Oath by the same Act is to be administered to all the Kings and Queens that shall succeed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm at their respective Coronations, by one of the Archbishops or Bishops, and to be done in publick.

Thus every thing being in a readiness, and the expected day arrived, their Majesties being come from *White-Hall* to *Westminster*, the Heralds began to put the Proceedings in order, the Peers in the Lords House, and the Peereesses in the painted Chamber; so that about eleven in the morning, their Majesties and the whole Proceeding were conducted into *Westminster-Hall*, where at the upper end a Throne being erected, their Majesties took their Seats under their Cloath of State on the inside the Table, which done, the Master of the Jewel-house presented to the Lord High Constable the Sword of State, also the Sword Curtana, and the two pointed Swords in their order, who in the like order delivered them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he having drawn them out of the Scaboards,
laid

laid them on the Table before their Majesties, as likewise the Spurs. After which the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster* bring the Crowns and other *Regalia*, presented them severally, and then they were delivered to those Lords whose Office or Trust it was to bear them. Then the Proceeding began from *Westminster Hall* to the Abbey, where being entered, and each seated or placed in order, the Lord Bishop of *London* began with the Recognition, which ending with a general Shout, and universal Acclamation of Joy, their Majesties offered, and the Lords who carried the *Regalia* offered them at the Altar severally to be there disposed; after which the Litany was sung by the Bishops of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor*; which ended, the Communion Service began, the Epistle taken out of the *1 Pet. 2. ver. 13, 17.* was read by the Bishop of *Carlisle*, and the Gospel out of *Mat. 22: 16, 22.* was read by the Bishop of *St. Asaph*, after which followed the *Nicene Creed*, and by this time the Bishop of *Salisbury* being in the Pulpit, after repeating the Lords Prayers took his Text *2 Sam. 23. 3, 4. viz. The Lord God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me, he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God; and he shall be as the Light of the morning when the Sun riseth, even a morning without Clouds, as the tender Grass springing out of the Earth, by clear shining after rain.*

The Sermon, which lasted half an hour, being ended, their Majesties took the new established Oath before mentioned, and after *Veni Creator* was sung, and the Holy Oil consecrated, their Majesties were conducted to their Royal Chairs, placed on the Theatre, where the Ho-

nou-

nourable Members of the House of Commons, who with their Speaker were seated in the north Cross, might have a full prospect, and there being disrobed of their Crimson Mantles, their Majesties were solemnly annointed, and presented with the Spurs and Sword, which being offered up, and redeemed by the Earl of *Portland*, their Majesties were invested with the Imperial Robes and Orbs, after that with the Rings and Sceptres, and about four of the Clock the Crowns were placed on their heads by the Lord Bishop of *London*, assisted by the Lord Bishop of *Rockester*, upon which the Drums beat, the Trumpets sounded, the great Guns were fired, yet were drowned in a manner by the loud shouts and joyfull Acclamations of the People; and the Peers and Peereffes putting on their Coronets, the holy Bible was presented to their Majesties; and after the Benediction they vouchsafed to kiss the Bishops, and then *Te Deum* was sung, and they ascended the Throne; the Archbishop and Bishops doing jointly Homage, and kissed their Majesties left Cheeks, and after them the Temporal Peers did the like, whilest the Medals were cast about by the Treasurer of the Household, inscribed on one side, *Ne totus absu-*
matur, and on the other *Gulielmus & Maria Rex*
& Regina. After this began the Communion, their Majesties making their second Offering, and having received the Holy Sacrament they went in State into *St. Edward's Chapel*, where being divested of the Imperial Palls, &c. and robed in Purple Velvet, returned to *Westminster-Hall* with their Crowns of State on their Heads, the Peers and Peereffes wearing their Coronets
 where

where a very splendid Entertainment was furnished at sundry Tables, and between the first and second course *Charles Dymoke* Esq; their Majesties Champion, came on Horseback completely armed, between the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal, both on Horseback, and made his Challenge, which was pronounced by York Herald in these words, *viz.*

If any Person of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord and Lady, King William and Queen Mary, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, to be rightfull King and Queen of this Realm of England, or that they ought not to enjoy the Imperial Crown of the same, Here is their Champion who saith he lyeth, and is a false Traitor, being ready in Person to combate with him, and in this Quarrel will adventure his Life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed.

After which their Majesties Styles were proclaimed in Latin, French, and English, and about eight in the evening they returned to *White-Hall*.

This caused great Rejoicing in *Holland* as well as *England*, the States ordering it to be expressed by Bells, Bonfires, and Fireworks, &c. The Convention in *Scotland* declared their Majesties King and Queen in the following manner, *viz.*

After the Vote had passed, the Estates, assisted by the *Ld. Provost*, Magistrates, and Council of *Edinburgh*, attended by *Lyon*, King at Arms, Herald, Pursuivants and Trumpets, went to the Cross on foot, proclaimed their Majesties King and Queen of *Scotland*, and deputed some of the Estates to offer the Crown with an Instrument of Government for settling that Kingdom,

*A Table of the chief Ministers of State,
and Officers of Trust, newly made by the
King and Queen of England.*

The most Honourable
Privy-Council.

HIS Royal High-
ness Prince George
of Denmark, Duke of
Cumberland, &c.

Lord A. B. Cant.

Marquess of Caermar-
then, E. of Danby
and L. President of
the Council.

Marquess of Halifax, L.
Privy-Seal.

D. of Norfolk Earl-Mar-
shal of England.

Duke of Bolton, Mar-
quess of Winchester.

E. of Lindsey L. Great
Chamberlain of Engl.

E. of Devonshire, L. Ste-
ward of his Majesties
Household.

E. of Dorset & Midd. Ld.
Chamberlain of his
Majesties Household.

E. of Oxford.

E. of Shrewsbury, his
Majesties Principal
Secretary of State.

E. of Bedford.

E. of Bath.

E. of Macclesfield.

E. of Nottingham, prin-
cipal Secret. of State.

E. of Fauconberg.

E. of Monmouth Lord
Mordant.

E. of Montague.

E. of Marlborough, Lord
Churchill.

E. of Portland Mr. Bertinck
Groom of the Stole to
his Majesty.

Visc. Newport, Trea-
surer of his Majesties
Household.

Visc. Lumley.

Visc. Sidney.

Ld. Bishop of London.

Ld. Wharton.

Ld. Delamere.

Sir Robert Howard Kt.

Sir Henry Capell Kt.

Sir John Lowther Bar-
onet, Vice-Cham-
berlain of his Maje-
sties Household.

Mr. H. Powle Speaker of
the H. of Commons.

Mr. Edward Russell.

Mr. Richard Hambden.

Mr. Hugh Boscamen.

Thomas

Thomas Wharton Esq;
Comptroller of his
Majesties Household.
William Harbord Esq;

Lords Commissioners of
the Great Seal.

Sir John Maynard Kt.
Sir Anthony Kecke Kt.
Sir William Rawlinson Kt.

Commissioners for the
Office of Lord High
Admiral.

Arthur Herbert Esq;
Earl of *Carbery*.
Sir Michael Wharton Bar.
Sir Thomas Lee Bar.
Sir John Chishely Kt.
Sir John Lowther of
White-haven Bar.
William Sacherverill Esq;

Lords of the Treasury.

Earl of *Monmouth*.

Lord *Delamere*.

Lord *Godolphin*.

Sir Henry Capel Kt.

Richard Hampden Esq;

New Knights of the
Garters.

Duke *Frederick* Mare-
schal de *Scomberg*.

General of his Maje-
sties Forces and Ma-

ster-General of the
Ordinance.

Earl of *Devonshire*.
Duke of *Ormond*.

New Bishops.

Dr. Burnet, Bishop of
Salisbury.

Dr. Trewlawny B. of *Exet.*

Ld. *Lovelace* Captain of
the Band of Gentle-
men-Pensioners.

Ld. *Lucas* Chief Gover-
nour of the Tower
of *London*.

Ld. *Willoughby* of *Eresby*
Chancellour of the
Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

Sir Henry Pollixfen Kt.
Attorney-General.

Sir George Treby Kt.
Solicitor-General.

Clerks of the Privy-
Council.

Sir John Nicholas Kt. of
the Bath.

William Blaitwayt Esq;

Charles Montague Esq;

Richard Colling Esq;

Commissioners for the
Customs.

Hon. *George Booth* Esq;
Sir

Sir Richard Temple Bar.
and Kt. of the Bath.

Sir John Worden Bar.

Sir Robert Southwell Bar.

Sir Robert Clayton Kt.

Sir Patient Ward.

Thomas Pelham Esq;

Commissioners for the
Excise.

Sir Henry Fane Kt.

Sir Henry Ashurst Kt.

Sir Humphrey Edwin Kt.

Thomas Frankland Esq;

Francis Parry Esq;

John Danvers Esq;

John Wilcox Jun. Esq;

The Lords Lieutenants
appointed by his
Majesty.

Bedford E. of Bedford.

Berks D. of Norfolk.

Bucks E. of Bridgw.

Cambr. E. of Bedford.

Chesh. Ld. Delamere.

Cornw. E. of Bath.

Cumb. E. of Carlyle.

Derby E. of Devon.

Devon E. of Bath.

Dorset E. of Bristol.

Essex E. of Oxford.

Glouc. } E. of Mac-
Heref. } clesfield.

Hertf. E. of Shrewsbu-
ry, during the Mino-
rity of the E. of Essex.

Hunt. E. of Manchester.

Kent E. of Winchester.

Lanc. E. of Derby.

Leic. E. of Rutland.

Linc. E. of Lindsey.

Middf. E. of Clare.

Monm. E. of Macclesf.

Norf. D. of Norfolk.

Northum.Ld. V. Lumly.

Northamp. E. of Monm.

Nott. E. of Kingston.

Oxon E. of Abingdon.

Salop Ld. Vis. Newp.

Som.L. Vis. Fitz-harding.

Southamp. D. of Belton.

Stafford Ld. Paget.

Suffolk Ld. Cornwallis.

Surrey D. of Norfolk.

Suf. E. of Dorset. & Midd.

Warw. E. of Northamp.

Worcester E. of Shrewsb.

Westm. Sir J. Lowther.

Wilts. E. of Pembroke.

York East R. E. of Kings.

---North. R. E. of Falcounb.

---West Rid. E. of Danby.

S. N. Wales E. of Macc.

A List of the Chaplains to be waiting on their Majesties.
March.

DR. Horneck.
Dr. Bright.

Mr. Kidder.

Dr. Fowler.

April.

April.

Dr. Tillotson.
Dr. Stillingfleet.
Dr. Stratford.
Mr. Young.

May.

Mr. Brograve.
Dr. Scott.
Dr. Alderidge.
Mr. Wake.

June.

Dr. Fuller.
Dr. Grove.
Dr. Ironside.
Dr. Bailly.

July.

Dr. Hescard.
Dr. Megott.
Dr. Tennison.
Mr. Bramson.

August.

Dr. Belk.
Dr. Hough.
Mr. Wiggan.
Mr. Williams.

September.

Dr. Sharp.
Dr. Craddocke.

Dr. Edwards.
M. Staino.

October.

Dr. Goodman.
Dr. Beveridge.
Dr. Freeman.
Dr. Turner.

November.

Dr. Jane.
Dr. Smith.
Dr. Hall.

Dr. Doughty.

December.

Dr. Patrick.
Mr. Pelling.
Dr. Horden.
Mr. Blagrove.

January.

Mr. Lamb.
Mr. Manningham.
Dr. Hooper.
Dr. Mills.

February.

Mr. Fielding.
Dr. Onely.
Dr. Brabant.
Dr. Mountague.

Officers newly made to the Queens Majesty.

Earl of Wiltshire, *Ld. Chamberlain.*
Ld. Coot Treasurer.

Abel Tassin d' Allone Esq; Principal Secretary, and
Master of Requests.

Countess of Derby, Groom of the Stole.

F I N I S.

